BACK FROM THE UNKNOWN AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

WEST END CINEMA THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. V NO. 120 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 21, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Portsaid, and Marseilles. Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
To Sydney	690	480
To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	870	660
8½ Months' Return Tickets.		
To Melbourne	900	675
To Sydney	945	720
To New Zealand	1,080	855

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,

Agents,

18, Rampart Row.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE

THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,

Bombay No. 4.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & CO.

Khadak Mandvi Post,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,

Manager.

Alice Building,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,

Agent

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3,

BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0

" 40 " " 2-8-0

V. P. Charges annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. 5tms as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,

Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,

Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Pekin	
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,

Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK,

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid up	Yen 15,000,000.
Reserve Fund	Yen 1,600,000.

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankan	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager,

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Bushah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES. JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Manila, Bangkok.
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	Puket
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia. BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,

Agent.

Esplanade Road.

Post Box No. 34, Bombay.

Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,

Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,

Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,

JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,

112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,

Secretary.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,

Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,

Bombay and Deccan,

42, Medows Street,

BOMBAY.

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT

21, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

THE EVER POPULAR EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

DARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A QUANTITY OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, HOOP IRON, BROKEN CHEESE CASES ETC. AT GRAIN DEPOT, TANK BUNDER, MAZAGON.

By order of the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 21st day of May 1917 at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Grain Depot, Tank Bunder, Mazagon:—

A quantity of grain sweepings hoop iron, broken cheese cases etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE OPPOSITE THE ADAMJI PEERBHAI MILLS AND NEAR TARDEO POST OFFICE AT TARDEO WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchoddas Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Joharmal Moolchand, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th day of May 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereunder written on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Ebji Umarsey and by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 17th day of March 1914 and made between the said Mortgagor Ebjee Umarsey of the one part and the said Mortgagees Messrs. Joharmal Moolchand of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Tardeo Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,690 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Mithibai Jamsetji Parekh, on or towards the South by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy, on or towards the East by the property of Liladhar Haridas and on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road aforesaid and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 357 New No. 13871, Old Survey Nos. 145 and 146 New Survey No. 3/7023 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 21 and 3730 and Street No. 89 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds, etc., intending purchasers are requested to apply to Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchoddas at their Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort or to undersigned during business hours.

J. S. MODY & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st May, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

85, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAKWOOD CUTTINGS SCRAP IRON, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 21st May 1917 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the P. and O. Coy's Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods.

A large quantity of teakwood cuttings and scrap iron.

Purchasers will have to pay Custom's duty that may be due.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 23rd May 1917 at 9 a.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 534 Case No. 413, Matunga (Bhandarwada).

AUCTION SALE OF HAIRBELTING, COTTON CLEANING MACHINE, TACHOMETERS, YARN TESTING MACHINE, 2 PLOUGHS, 1 FOLDING AND BOX PUNCHING MACHINE.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor Esq., Custodian of enemy property, Messrs. MENNESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 24th May 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, the following goods, belonging to the undermentioned Hostile Firms:—

Conrad Schaltz, A. B. Hamburg (Hostile Firm), hairbelting 9½ft. of size 2½in. 23ft of size 4½in. 37½ of size 7in.

Wolff & Co. Kipdorp 21 Antwerp (Hostile Firm) 1 cotton (Konak) cleaning machine, by John Hetherington & Sons Ltd. Manchester 1913.

Adolph, Behrendt, Magdeburg, Wissmanitr (Hostile Firm), 2 tachometers No. 9; 1 tachometer No. 8; 1 yarn testing machine No. 49; 7-spindled circumference 1½ yards nickelled; 1 plough "Hindustan" complete with parts 8; 1 plough, Indian swing with parts complete 4½.

Karl Krause Leipzig (Hostile Firm), 1 folding and box punching machine No. 102527 by (Krauss).

AUCTION SALE OF 100 F. P. BALES FINE MACHINE GIN BENGAL COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd May 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba Rani Godown No. 3 by order of Mr. Devekerun Ramkoover and on account and at the risk of the Bradbury Mills Co. Ltd., the following goods.

100 F. P. bales fine machine gin Bengal cotton (order No. 69).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 21st May, 1917.

PICTURES & PHOTOS

Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates

KING & CO.,

Next to Evans Fraser,

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic. Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

LOCKS of best Aligarh make of the Pioneer Lockworks, under expert European supervision in use by Govt. Treasuries, Parsons, P. W. D.s all over India, Indian Railways, Govt. Offices, Godowns, Factories, also good for Office and household uses. For orders apply to R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO—Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay. The Leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA & F. J. Davar. 5

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering from all forms of Leucoderma and patches etc. perfect cure within a month. Full course of treatment Rs. 30 only. Write for particulars and trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga Ch. Mitter St., Calcutta. 895

MISCELLANEOUS

A DENTAL SURGEON in Bombay has a vacancy for a Pupil to learn Dentistry. For premium and particulars apply to Box No. 771, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8087

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED all Students to know that Mr. M. S. JATAKIA, B.A.'s PREMIER TUTORIAL CLASSES and NIGHT MATRIC CLASS re-open June 11th. Subjects taught English, Mathematics, Second language, Shorthand, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Fees very moderate. Further particulars personally.
Peerbhoy Building No. 2.
Princess Street. 8207

MR. K. F. MADAN, B.A.'s NEW MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASS will restart working for 1918 exams. at Grant Road and/or Fort from 11th June For particulars and terms write opp. Post Office, Mahim. 618

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt. Reliable, and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chaupatty, Bombay. B

THE TRAVANCORE MOTOR COMPANY, LTD., QUILON.—FOR SALE:—
(1) 3 four ton HALLFORD BUSSES, each of 4 cylinders, 35 h.p., 15 miles speed, carry 39 passengers, two closed body and the third chara banc. In sound working condition.
(2) MOTOR ACCESSORIES and SPARE PARTS of various kinds.
(3) 1 four seater ARROL JOHNSON MOTOR CAR IN fit running condition.
(4) HYDRAULIC TYRE PRESS.
Other particulars on application. Please apply to:—
P. V. SUBIER,
High Court Vakil,
8094 Quilon.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST for general office works. Hindoo preferred. Apply to Box No. 791, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8205

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LADY as MILLINER and to manage Ladies Department. Home experience preferred. State salary required.
WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
8203 POONA.

WANTED—TEACHERS for French, Latin, Shorthand, Book-keeping and Accountancy for a Tutorial Class. One hour daily morning or evening. Apply stating terms to Box No. 792, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8206

WANTED—A COMPETENT CARDER and a COMPETENT SPINNER to work in the Lahore Spg. and Wg. Mills, Co., Ltd., Shahdara. Applications with copies of testimonials stating experience and terms etc., to be sent to Messrs. HARKISHANLAL and SONS, Shahdara (near Lahore). 8197

WANTED—Three B.Sc.'s for the posts of SCIENCE TEACHERS in Government High Schools of Nerbudda Circle and some B.A.'s strong in English, Mathematics or Sanskrit, on Rs. 60 per month (with future prospects). Apply with statement of age and certificates of character to:
KHAN BAHADUR NIZAM-UD-DIN AHMED, M.A.,
Inspector of Schools,
Nerbudda Circle,
Hoshangabad, C. P.
16-5-1917. 8201

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Medical Department of the British East Africa Protectorate duly qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS Salary Rs. 130 to Rs. 150 per month according to qualifications. Period of engagement is three years with free passage. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of certificates and diploma to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents in India, East African Protectorates,
8178 Nicol Road, Bombay.

WANTED.—FOR THE BHAVNAGAR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT:—
(1) Two Assistant Surgeons, initial pay Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 200 per mensem according to vacancy in the grades, which are at present Rs. 190, 125, 150 and 200.
(2) Two Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Initial pay Rs. 35 rising to Rs. 90 per mensem according to vacancy in the grades, which are at present Rs. 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.
The services pensionable and leave, etc. according to State rules, almost like Civil Service Regulations. Apply stating age, nationality, qualifications and previous services, if any, with copies of testimonials, to Dr. P. Deb, M.B., C.M. (Edinburgh), Chief Medical Officer, Bhavnagar State, Bhavnagar. 8177.

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort. Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 1670/1700 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No.15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 8200

1914 MODEL, four cylinder torpedo body, "Berliet taxi" fully insured, with metre, new tyres, new hood, cushion covers and all accessories. Light on tyres and petrol consumption twenty-two miles per gallon. For particulars apply to Box No. 787, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8169.

TO BE LET

TO LET—On long leases vacant pieces of very valuable land on Girgaon Road, opposite Kandewadi. For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, Bombay Pinjrapole. 8208

TO LET—Very commodious Bungiow with grounds stabling, etc. from 1st June, now in occupation of Dr. Bhajekar's Hospital, Girgaum Back Road, Parnekwadi. Inquire on the premises. 8199

TO LET.—50,000 square yards of VACANT LAND at Waghesri, for stabling carts and erecting stables, for Dairy or Poultry rm. For further particulars and conditions, apply to the LAND MANAGER, TATA, SONS Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 8149

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ. RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, LEAD SCRAP, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on THURSDAY 31st May, 1917, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or Currency Notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order". Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 3rd May, 1917. 8042

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI CHIMNABAI SAHEB GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

HINDU FEMALE SCHOLARSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the General Public that the following candidates were paid Scholarships for the year ending 31st May, 1917:—

SCHOLARSHIP OF "A" CLASS OF RS. 5 PER MONTH.

1. Miss Sindhubai Nayek, of Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls High School, Bombay.
2. Miss Tanubai Kashikar, of Girls High School, Baroda.
3. Miss Hirabai Chanchad, of Mahilashram Bigne Badruk near Poona.
4. Miss Mathurabai Dalvi, of Girls High School, Baroda.
5. Miss Yamunabai More, of High School for Indian Girls, Poona.
6. Miss Kasturbai Rane, of Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls High School, Bombay.
7. Miss Shantabai Parab, of Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls High School, Bombay.

SCHOLARSHIP OF "B" CLASS OF RS. 10 PER MONTH.

1. Miss Pachubai D. Khote, of Wilson College, Bombay.
2. Miss Vatsalabai Juvekar, of Wilson College, Bombay.
3. Miss Tarabai Rane, of Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls Higgh School, Bombay.

SCHOLARSHIP OF "C" CLASS FOR RS. 25 PER MONTH.

1. Miss Putalabai Powar, of Furguson College, Poona.
2. Mrs. Kamalabai Maladkar, of Wilson College, Bombay.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER NOTIFIED for the information of the General Hindu Public that Twenty-nine Scholarships are open to deserving Hindu Females who are subjects of Baroda State or residents in the Bombay Presidency.

(a) Sixteen Scholarships of Rs. 5 per month open to Hindu Females studying at any Institution of Anglo-Vernacular Education.

(b) Eight Scholarships of Rs. 10 per month open to Hindu Female studying at any High School, Training College or School of Arts.

(c) Five Scholarships of Rs. 25 per month open to Hindu Females studying at any College of Arts or Science or Medicine.

Applications from the intending Candidates for the Scholarships aforesaid must be accompanied by the following certificates:

(1) Certificate from the Head of the Institution in which the applicant is studying stating the standard or class in which the applicant is and testifying that she is a Hindu and also testifying to her good character and satisfactory progress in studies and attendance.

2. Certificate testifying that the applicant is unable to proceed with her studies without help from outside and testifying that the applicant holds no scholarship or if she holds any scholarship the amount and duration thereof together with the names of the Donors.

Applications will be received by RAO BAHADUR SOONDERDAS NARANDAS SOLICITOR, one of the Trustees of the above Trust Fund at his office at No. 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay not later than the 30th June, 1917.

Bombay, dated the 15th day of May, 1917.

8211

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7990

NOTICE.

RE: THE REGISTRATION OF ENEMY PROPERTY RULES.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the public that under the Registration of Enemy Property Rules it is incumbent upon them to register immediately with the Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay and Central Provinces, at Canada Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, property of any description including money, shares, bonds, etc., held by them for or on account of:—

(1) enemy and hostile subjects and firms whereever residing or carrying on business;
(2) persons or firms of any nationality in enemy countries.

The registration must be effected on prescribed forms which can be obtained from the Custodian on application. If any person holds any enemy property against which he has a claim he is not exempt from registration but must report the facts to the Custodian. *Failure to register is punishable with imprisonment for six months or fine of one thousand rupees or both.*

P. S. MELLOR,
Custodian of Enemy Property,
8210 Bombay and Central Provinces.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the erection of the Main Building and Students' Quarters (two blocks) for the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Matunga. The main building is estimated to cost about Rs. 2,50,000 and the Students' Quarters about Rs. 1,25,000.

Plans can be seen and Copies of Schedule of Quantities, Conditions of Contract and Specification of Work, can be obtained at the office of the Architects, Messrs. Bhedwar and Bhedwar, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay on payment of Rs. 5.

Rs. 1,500 will have to be deposited with the Tender as earnest money.

Tenders in sealed covers must reach the Undersigned not later than 5 p.m., S.T., Thursday 7th June 1917.

The Board of the Institute reserve the right of rejecting the lowest or any Tender without assigning any reason.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.
V. J. Technical Institute,
Byculla, Bombay. 8209

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BOMBAY MARU" having arrived on the 19th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 19th May, 1917.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 661 of 1915.

JETHMAL MAGNA and others .....Plaintiffs.
v/s
SHAIK MAHOMED VALAD SHAIK AHMED GULZARI and ors. .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of April, 1916, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants abovenamed in all those thirteen pieces or parcels of Inami land situate at Mouji Sirsi Pot Tukdi Khed, Zilla Ratnagiri, namely as per following particulars:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Admeasurement Acres.	Gunthas.	Govt. due Rs.	a.	p.
63	3	0	13¾		2	8	0
45	0	18	0	14	0	1	0
63	13	0	0	7	0	10	0
148	0	8	1	0	0	2	0
42	4	0	0	16½	0	9	0
63	3	0	0	14	2	8	0
68	0	4	0	15½	0	1	0
148	0	8	1	0	0	2	0
20	1	0	0	16	1	10	0
63	9	0	0	11½	2	0	0
157	0	17	0	29	0	1	0
25	4	0	0	11¾	2	0	0
125	15	15	0	24	0	1	0

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee Attorney for the plaintiffs abovenamed at Cama Building, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1917.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
8212 Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DINANATH BHASKER MANTRI of Bombay Hindu has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THOSE several pieces or parcels of land situate in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay at Worli Road, of the tenure bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. containing by admeasurement the square yards, and according to the other particulars mentioned in the sub-joined table

Situate.	Area in Sq. yds.	Collr.'s New Survey Nos.	Tenure.	Mpl. Nos.
Worli Road	4835	1/3092	Foras.	G. Ward No. 1603 (Portion), Street No. 602 (Portion.)
		1/3091	"	G. Ward No. 1602, (Portion) Street No. 601 (Portion.)
	1493	2/3089	"	G. Ward No. 1574, Street No. 574.
	393	2/3088	"	G. Ward No. 1576, Street No. 576.

Dated the 7th day of May, 1917.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between Messrs. RAMKISSAN RATHI, RADHA KISSAN RATHI, VITHALDAS SIVLAL, MADAN GOPAL MALANI, VRAJLAL JIVANDAS and RANCHHORDAS JIVANDAS, carrying on business as Piece Goods Merchants in Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay, under the style or firm of Vithaldas Radhakissan, has been dissolved as from the 14th day of May, 1917, so far as concerns the said Vrajlal Jivandas and Ranchhordas Jivandas, who have retired from the said firm.

Dated this 17th day of May, 1917.
BHIMJI & Co.,
8174 Solicitors, High Court.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA

To-day 6-30, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

MARRIAGE STRIPPED OF ROMANCE IS REALLY ONLY A CIVIL CONTRACT.

Unlike other civil contracts it does not end when one party violates it or when it is brought about by fraud. Redress can be secured only by a Court action.

The non-legal view of Marriage is vividly presented in

"THE TANGLED WEB"

One of the tremendously startling

"WHO'S GUILTY"

SERIES OF FILM PROBLEM PLAYS,

THE POSTILLION

Taken from an old Russian legend by Ukraine.
"Good Luck" a comedy in 2 parts by M. Prince.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 AND 10 p.m.

Mr. MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents

H. M. GOVERNMENT TOUR

of the Latest and Greatest of the

OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT WAR FILMS

THE

BATTLE OF THE ANCRE

AND THE

ADVANCE OF THE TANKS

TANKS IN ACTION

ALSO

GLIMPSES OF THE NAVY IN WAR TIME

FILMED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

PRICES:

At 10 p.m. .. .. Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8
At 6-30 p.m. .. .. Rs. 3, 2, 1 and As. 8, 4

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

I BET A MILLION

that a man sound in body and mind, will not consent to stay a whole year confined in a dungeon completely isolated from the world not hearing nor seeing any human being without going mad or, worse still, without committing suicide—Halston.

What do you think?

SEE TO-NIGHT

"THE MULTI-MILLIONAIRE"

BEFORE **YOU** DARE TO BET.

The other items on the bill are a beautiful scenic film, a coloured drama "Delilah" and the usual Gaumont Graphic.

You shall be fully Entertained
AT THE

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SANDHURST ROAD,
(WEST)

Half Prices as usual.

Prof. CHOLKAR'S CIRCUS

To-night and every night

9-30 p.m.

PLACE—CHARNI ROAD, NEAR WEST END CINEMA.

MOST ATTRACTIVE AND GIGANTIG EXHIBITION

of strength by

Prof. CHOLKAR.

Amongst his various other feats motor obstructing and 3 to 4 thousand lbs. weight sustaning feats are notling but marvels.

Matinee Show every Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 p.m.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WILL YOU? LET US TALK!

We respect your intelligence. We don't belittle it and we therefore tell you plainly that "MACISTE ALPINO" is altogether **a film realism, a film novelty** and **a film sensation** and yet it has nothing to do with crime or outrage which you wouldn't like your wife and children to see.

We tell you **without the usual gush of advertising** that to have not seen such a film is a misfortune. We want you to appreciate a good film—**not advertisements.**

You are not expected to believe all you read but you are expected to recognise a good film when you see it on the screen.

"MACISTE ALPINO" has been booked by us at tremendous cost so that, you, your wife, your children and your friends may be satisfied. To satisfy **you** means profit to **us.**

Pardon us for talking so simply. We deal only in truth and truth is so simple.

WILL YOU VERIFY THIS TRUTH TO-NIGHT?

——— DON'T PUT OFF ———

ELDORADO SUPER CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD. 'Phone No. 1304.

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Leon Barry
in "The Shielding Shadow" Pathe

(The House with an unrivalled reputation of showing only the best and finest pictures)

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THRILLING GRIPPING AND MOST EXTRAORDINARILY WONDERFUL

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BASED ON A SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH OF THE HIGHEST ORDER.

THE ONE PICTURE THAT WILL HOLD YOUR INTEREST.
THROUGHOUT THE 15 EPISODES.

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LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

Grand Unique Film

THIS WEEK'S MASTERPIECE DRAMA

BACK FROM THE UNKNOWN

in 4 Parts—5000 feet.

Presenting the famous

FLORENCE REED

in the Leading Role.

A stirring and original Story, portraying in a wonderful series of Dramatic episodes and powerful scenes, how a woman reared in luxury, failing in the hour of crisis, is made to repent her choice of the

COWARDLY WAY.

See it to-day at the

WEST END CINEMA

NEW CHARNI ROAD,

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!!

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Our MENAGERIE consists of beautifully trained LIONS and TIGERS which alone are well worth a visit.

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NEW AND SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

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his novelty Shooting Exhibitions, Death-defying Human Targets, Trick and fancy Lasso Manipulation, stock-whips and sword manipulation, Fantastic Japanese Juggling, 40 latest American clown entries.

Special tram cars will run every night after the show is over from the Bellasis Road Siding.

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COMEDY, ROMANCE, ADVENTURE.

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A Society girl interested in slum work in New York meets a supposed crook who is in reality a gentleman. They eventually fall in love after many exciting adventures among roughs.

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A truly sensational story of love and adventure in Mexico, showing splendid views of mining in that country.

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Every inch a laugh. A man and his son-in-law invent excuses to go out at night without their wives, but in a very funny manner they are found out.

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE

Showing:—With French Navy in the Mediterranean,—Abdication of the Tsar,—St. Patrick's Day,—Funeral of Duchess of Connaught &c., &c.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

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SECOND INSTALMENT, 9,000 FEET.

Commencing 19th May

HALF PRICES ONLY.
Saturday and Sunday
PRIZE MATINEES
3-45 and 5-30 and every night 7, 9-15 and 10-45 (S. T.)

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,
TELEPHONE No. 2417.

AMUSEMENTS

NONE BUT THE BRAVE

WHEREIN

The Bravery and Heroism of an English lady exposing the mean devices of German Counts form the main features.

From Saturday 19th to Friday 25th May, 1917

ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD (Khetwadi Junction).

PALACE OF VARIETIES

TO-NIGHT
6-30 GAIETY THEATRE
10 p.m. EDWARDES THEATRE
GALA REVUE NIGHT
BY THE
GAIETY REVUE Co.
Presenting
A REVUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
entitled

THE MUFF GIRL
THE MUFF GIRL

Showing the merry adventures and Love episodes of two young Salts just back from THE
PERSIAN GULF
AN HOUR OF MERRIMENT AND FUN
Special dresses and tuneful music.

SEE

MISS DAIRYING

THE

GIRL IN THE MUFF

Scene Bombay—Prologue Back Bay.
Epilogue Mrs. Hareu House.

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WILL BE Preceded by a

STRONG VAUDEVILLE BILL

OF OUR

GAIETY COMPANY

AND

A PROLOGUE Sketch

FIRST AND THIRD.

FOLLOW THE CROWD TO-NIGHT.

Thursday 24th May

a Revuelet

FUN IN A POLICE COURT.

SEE IT

the famous Universal's unparalleled 20 Chapter serial glorious, serial unique

LIBERTY LIBERTY

Episodes 3, 4, 5.

Different from any serial you have ever seen or heard. All other serials you've ever seen will pale into insignificance when compared with this magnificent and intensely dramatic thrilling spectacle.

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every day in the 7 o'clock show, one war loan lottery ticket presented to our patrons in any class as a gift.

Thrice Nightly:—7, 8-45, 10-30.

USUAL HALF RATES.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

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This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PAREHEZ necessary.

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A powerful NERVE TONIC.

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 19.

Condition is unsettled in the submontane districts of North-west India, and Lower Burma. Rainfall has been fairly general in south Burmal Chota Nagpur, Contral Provinces; local in Central India west in south Hyderabad, Madras Deccan. There have been a few falls in north Burma.

The chief amounts are Tavour, Moulmein, Minbu one inch, Lashio, Khandwa, Nagpur and Kurnool a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in central parts of the country.

SIMLA, May 20.

The rainfall has again been widespread, and has been nearly general in Central India and local in Assam, United Provinces, Submontaine Punjab, South-east Rajputana, Central Provinces while few falls occurred in Burma.

Principal amounts are:—Dibrugarh one and a half inches; Cherrapunji, Darjeeling one; Sibsagar three quarters; Muktesar one; Mainpuri Indore a half; Mount Abu three quarters; amraoti, Jubblpore and Trichonopoly one.

Forecast:—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 19th May 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly clouded in the extreme north and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north-western districts and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local; Veraval has had 0.21in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.16in., Surat 0.18in. and Indore 0.33in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Jubbulpore has had 0.11in., Khandwa 0.59in., Akola 0.16in. and Nagpur 0.43in. Skies are lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature continues in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature has become normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona and Hyderabad report 0.13in. of rain each. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in defect except at Belgaum and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—The general unsettled conditions persist and have given local rain in Kathiawar, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and Mysore, and some showers in the Bombay Deccan and Malabar. Temperature continues in defect to the north of the latitude of Madras with the exception of the coast stations between Karachi and Mangalore.

Some dust or thunderstorms may occur in the reporting area with the exception of Sind, the Konkan and south-east Madras.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 18th May 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.810 Inch
Temperature of Air	84.7 Deg
Wet-bulb Thermometer	77.2 "
Dew Point	74.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.717 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	3.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air do.	90.2 "
Minimum do.	79.2 "
Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW, ESE, WNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	158 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches.
Total fall during month	0.24 "
Do. do. year	1.92 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	May	h. m	ft. in	May	h. m.	ft. in
Sat.	19	m 10 26	28 3	19	m 3 39	15 5
		10 10a	26 8		4 18a	19 1
Sun.	20	m 11 10	28 10	20	m 4 18	15 6
		10 53a	26 2		5 4a	19 0
Mon.	21	m 11 52	29 1	21	m 4 55	14 11
		11 34a	26 6		5 49a	19 0
Tues	22	0 32a	29 1	22	m 5 32	15 1
					6 33a	19 0
Wed	23	m 0 14	26 3	23	m 6 8	15 5
		1 16a	28 8		7 15a	19 2
Thur	24	m 0 53	25 10	24	m 6 43	16 0
		1 46a	28 1		7 55a	19 5
Fri.	25	m 1 31	25 4	25	m 7 17	16 9
		2 21a	27 6		8 24a	19 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise:	Sunset:
" 19 (Saturday)	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 7m.
" 20 (Sunday)	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 7m.
" 21 (Monday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 8m.
" 22 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 8m.
" 23 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 8m.
" 24 (Thursday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 9m.
" 25 (Friday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 9m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon, 1917 May 31st, 6th 16-8m. a.m.; First Quarter, 29th 5h. 5-5m a.m.; Full Moon, June 5th, 6h. 36-7 p.m.; Last Quarter 12th, 0h. 8-5m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg.F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 19th May 1917 was 30.097 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .070 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 18th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
" " Sales of East Indian	1,000
" " Imports	11,000
Mid. Americans	13.26+21
Egyptian F. G. F.	26.25 Unchgd.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	20.20+30	
Oct	19.95+55	
Jan.	20.03+53	
New Orleans 10 a.m. July	19.63	
Oct.	19.25	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 18th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
May	12.78	+15
May-June	12.72	
June-July	12.63	+14
July-Aug.	12.55	
Aug.-Sept.	12.40	+15
Sept.-Oct.	12.24	
Oct.-Nov.	12.12	+16
Nov.-Dec.	12.05	
Dec.-Jan.	12.02	+17
Jan.-Feb.	11.99	+16
Feb.-March	11.94	
March-April	11.89	+15
April-May	11.83	+12
May-June	11.78	+10

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, May 18th.

Months	To-day's price	
May	24.30	+10
July	23.55	
Nov.	21.10	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 18th.

M. G. Bengal Good	10.17
" " Fully Good	10.26
" " Fine	10.60
" No 1 Oomra Good	10.77
" " " Fully Good	11.05
" " " Fine	11.20
" Broach Good	12.34 +20
" " Fully Good	12.52
" " Fine	12.85
" Scinde Good	10.42
" " Fully Good	10.60
" " Fine	10.85

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDN, May 19.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	11,892,000
Egyptain Visible Supply	194,000
East Indian	183,000
American	3,664,000
Other	60,000
Total Sales	48,000
East Indian Sales	2,500
Total Speculation	3,000
Total Export	—
East Indian Export	—
East Indian Stock	39,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,100
East Indian Actual Export	
East Indian Imports	1,000
East Indian Speculation	600
American Afloat	104,000
East Indian Afloat	23,000
Total Afloat	91,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

LONDON, May 18.

Total Actual Export	1,000
Total Forwarded	63,000
Total Imports	32,000
Total Stock	575,000
Actual Weekly Sales	48,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
" Exports to Great Britain	
" " to Continent	23,000
Futures at New York July	20.37+15
" Oct.	20.09+22
" Jan.	20.21+21
Spot Cotton at New York	20.80+20
" " New Orleans	20.13+38
Futures at New Orleans July	19.81+18
Oct.	19.44+20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars	74 5/8

NEW YORK, May 19.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 5,000
Futuresat New York July 20.73 plus 36.
Futures at New York October, 20.52 plus 43.
Futures a New York Janutary, 20.66 plus 45.
Spot Cotton at New York 21.10 plus 70.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 20.13 unchanged.
Futures at New Orleans July, 20.19 plus 36.
Futures at New Orleans October, 19.87 plus 43.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10.3/8
Demand Bills 4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars 74 5/8

NEW YORK, May 18.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 59,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain ... 4,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent 25,000
Week's Exports to Japan ..... Nil.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 908,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports ... 813,000

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ARMY CONTRACTORS,

High Grade Civil & Military Tailors and Outfitters.

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Address—Rampart Row.

Telegram: "INITIATIVE" Bombay.

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 18th.

Silver — — — — — — 37 7/8

MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, May 18.

Bar Silver Spot	37 7/8
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3/8
Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet.	
Interest day to day loans	3½
Interest 7 day market loans	4½
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent., since 5th April, 1917.	
Consols 2½ per cent.	55 3/8 + 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. nominal	45
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) unchanged	68½
Govt. Securities 3 per cent., unchanged.	58½

WAR LOANS.

LONDON, May 18.

War Loan 3½ per cent. 1925-1928, unchanged	87
War Loan 4½ per cent. 1925-1945	93 3/8 + ⅛
War Loan 5 per cent.	99 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 18th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat quoted	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	87/6
Wheat White Delhi Afloat quoted	86/9
Red Delhi Afloat quoted	86/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat quoted	86/9

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Afloat quoted	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton April-May Buyers	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton April-May Sellers	600
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton May-June Value	600
Toria Rapeseed per ton April-May Buyers	800

London, May 17th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta May June Buyers	600

London, May 18th.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) April-May	380

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C & F Calcutta, July-Sept.	20/4½
Raw Java, C & F Bombay July-Sept.	20/7½
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	20/8½
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July-Sept.	22/6
do. do, Bombay July-Sept.	22/9
do. do Karachi July-Sept.	22/10

TONE:—Quiet.

LONDON, May 19.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa FE.—63 lbs. afloat	80
Australian afloat	83
Karachi Barley afloat	70
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C. I. F. afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Karchi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. afloat	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay per 492 lbs C. I. F. afloat	87/6
Wheat White Delhi per 492 lbs C. I. F. afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Delhi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. afloat	86/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 afloat	86/9

LONDON, May 19.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton	600
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs ex-Ship April/May sellers per ton	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship April/May sellers per ton	600
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May/June Buyers.	
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) April/May	380
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April/May sellers per ton	600

LONDON, May 19.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C & F Calcutta July/Sept	20/4½
Raw Java C & F Bombay July/Sept.	20/7½
Raw Java C & F Karachi July/Sept	20/8½
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July/Sept	22/6
Fine White Java C & F Bombay July/Sept	22/9
Fine White Java C & F Karachi July/Sept	22/10

METALS.

LONDON, May 18.

English best Selected Copper	£138
Standard Copper G. M. B. nominal	£130
Hard Spelter, nominal	42½
Ex.—On London at Paris, Francs unchanged	27.15

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Buyers	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe June Steady	3/0½

SKIN SALE.

Sheep-skin sale closed to-day dull 420,000 bags sold.
Madras Prime 12d. to 18d. lower.
Madras medium 3d. to 4d. lower.
Madras Ordinary 3d. to 4d. lower.
Bombay Ordinary 2d. to 3d. dearer.

LONDON, May 18.

MAILS.

The Bombay Mails has been delivered here to-day.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 19.

The opening tone of the market to-day was steady and Fine Broach May was quoted Rs. 418/19 and July Rs. 425, while Fine Bengal May was Rs. 306/7 and July Rs. 315.

There was a good enquiry during the day for these two descriptions, and also for round. The demand was met by some profit taking, and by sales by commission houses on up-country orders. A fairly large business was done, and the market closed firm as under.

For New Crop also there was some enquiry and rates advanced Rs. 6 to Rs. 7, sellers being scarce. Business was done in the Southern styles, and prices improved all bazaar on Bombay Cotton Exchange terms, and by Europeans on Bombay Cotton Trade Association terms.

For Ready Cotton there was a fair demand both by Export houses and mills, and the turn over was decidedly better.

QUOTATIONS 5-15 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	May	421	
Fine Broach	July	428/9	
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	May	372	
Fine M. G. Bengal	May	310/11	
Fine M. G. Bengal	July	317/18	
Good M. G. Westerns	May-June	401/2	
Good H. G. Westerns	May-June	391/2	
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	May-June	406	
Good M. G. Coompta	May-June	414	

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April 1918	384
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918	293

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

May 5.

3-30 P. M.

M. G. Fine Bengal	May	317
M. G. Fine Bengal	July	325
M. G. Fine Broach	May	425/6
M. G. Fine Broach	July	425/6

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April	395
F. G. M. G. Bengal	January	304/5

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th instant:—

Cotton	8,867 bales.
Wheat	76,457 cwts.
Linseed	4,273 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed etc	328 "
Gingellyseed	1,861 "
Poppyseed	599 "
Groundnuts	750 "
Castorseed	4,943 "
Rice	2,681 "
Myrabollams	168 "
Cottonseed	538 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	3,531 "
Jeewar	340 "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	143 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, May 19th—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail. Delivery
Ready.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	43 0 0	6 3 6
" Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	6 2 0
" Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	6 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 2 0	6 8 0
" Cawnpore	6 1 0	6 7 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	6 12 0	6 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 5 0	8 11 0
" Tirn	7 10 0	8 0 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	40 0 0	8 0 0
" Gujar 75 25	39 0 0	7 12 0
" Gujar 50 50	37 0 0	7 8 0
" Black	34 0 0	7 4 0
Poppyseed, White	6 12 0	7 2 0
Groundnuts	36 0 0	
Mowrasced	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jawa	30 0 0	4 6 0
Arandi	38 8 0	7 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	8 6 3	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	6 11 0	
Linseed May	8 12 6	
" Sept.	9 4 9	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 17th May.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Rly.	2	2,345
B. B. & C. I. Rly.	2	2,283

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

1 box sovs. and half sovs. Rs. 3,200 and other gold coins Rs. 16,995 from Aden Importer, T. Namchand and Co.

BULLION.

The silver market is quiet and dull with limited transactions and there was a further decline in the prices due to bulls unloading.

Eng. Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-9.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 87-15.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 87-15.
Silver 2nd Sett Ex-duty 87-10.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 183.
3 Months' Sight France Frcs. 190½.
30 days' Sight Hongkong Rs. 172½.
30 days' Sight Shanghai Rs. 257.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs. 148½.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs. 316½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3 per cent Government Paper is quoted at 67.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 80.

SHARES.

The share market was firm to-day on account of good buying orders and bears covering.

The market closed steady to firm.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,445 to 1,462/8 and closed at 1,452/8. Madhawjis from 1,525 to 1,545, Fazulbhoys from 610 to 615, Indore-Malwas from 362/8 to 370, Simplex from 585 to 590, Swedeshis improved to 1,615, Indian Bleachings to 265, Ahmedabad Advance to 830, Bombay Uniteds to 662/8, Nagpurs to 2,190, Crescents to 190 Currimbhoys to 285, Davids to 430 and Pearls to 435.

Tata Iron and Steel ordy shares improved to 228/12 and Defds to 950 and Katni ordys were steady at 260 and Defds improved to 1,000. Alcocks improved to 800. Bombay-Burmas were quoted at 955 Bombay Steams at 252/8, Bombay Trams at 310 and Tata Hydros at 1,095.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

In the share market to-day there was a certain amount of demand for jute shares Clives advancing from Rs. 117-8 to Rs. 121 but declined again to Rs. 119. A small business was done in coal shares prices remaining steady. The following sales took place:—

Coal Baraboni 15-6; Bhalgora 38-12 s.l.; Ghusick 20-4; Huntodih 17-8; New Tetturya 13; Pench Valley 278; 279-8; Ranegunge 37, 37-4; Sendra 18; Sowardih 12-14, 13-2; South Govindpur 7-12, 8.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 280, 287; Auckland (ord) 160; Clive (ord) 117-8, 121, 120, 119; Dalhousie (ord) 268; Delta (ord) 316; Fort Gloster (ord) 405; Howrah (ord) 270; Kanknarrah (ord) 381, 383; Northbrook (ord) 26-8; Waverley 9-4, 9-8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Timber Trading (ord) 222.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-10 to 66-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-2 to 67-4.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVERNMENT AND THE BANKS.

SIR SHAPURJI CRITICISES FINANCE MINISTER.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was held on Saturday in the hall of the Association, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, President of the Association, presiding.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, moving the adoption of the annual report, said:

Before proposing the adoption of the Report I have to say some things outside the Association but not outside ourselves. You met here in the fourth week in May with great enthusiasm to help the Government with War Loan. You delivered many eloquent reasons two of which were:—One was our loyalty to the great Nation that governed us with justice, equity and good government. The second was the great boon given to us recently to put us on a par with the self-governing Dominions to adjust our fiscal system,—I mean the 4 per cent. Protective Duty on cotton goods.

I am sorry your enthusiasm has been chilled. But it is not your fault. The Banks promised to lend you for the War Loan not only to yourselves but also to your constituents, provided the Finance Minister promised the assurance of the Government for help. They expected Sir William Meyer to arrive here on the 1st of April, when they hoped the banking assurance would be given. Sir William Meyer arrived here on 1st of April. The 1st of April proved "April Fool." He came and went without any banking assurance to the banks. Immediately the banks refused to lend you an anna on the Government War Loan or on anything else. One of the banks said the Finance Minister has severed our trunk by stopping the Exchange and now he is severing our arms and legs by driving away the deposits.

It is no fault of theirs. The Finance Minister, whatever benefits he may have given, and there must have been many; for all the members of the Imperial Council have said so when they were on their legs. But this is certain that the Finance Minister during the last 12 months has not helped the free circulation of money or its great power. He stopped the Exchange and destroyed the trade. These are our blood in her arteries which the Finance Minister has bound with ligatures. The free circulation of money and Exchange cannot be kept in a state of seige.

WANT OF NERVE.

In the month of November, the Finance Minister had all the auspicious counters in his favour. The month of November, assured the people of a bounteous, full and prosperous monsoon. These would have made the late Finance Minister Sir Fleetwood Wilson to jump for joy. He would have had all the gambling counters for a most prosperous Budget. The people had grown very wealthy and prosperous and felt such an exuberant imagination that they would have been ready to help the Government in all they had asked. The Government had recently issued many crores of currency notes which people received without demur and expected more to keep pace with the great prosperity of the country. If the Finance Minister had a little more nerve and a little more of optimism, he would have run the country into prosperity with easy money and steady Exchange. But the Finance Department seems to have been surrounded by a gloomy imagination which Disrali ascribed to the other side of the Irish Channel. Without warning, without any great enquiry and without any data they sent out a "bolt from the blue." They stopped the Exchange which you may call it curtailed. But the result was the same. It destroyed the trade from the East to the West and from the West to the East. This step was tremendously disastrous, the like of which was never known in the financial history of the Empire. Was it an imperious necessity? Would nothing have saved the situation? I beg to differ.

TYRANNY OF THE SILVER GUILD.

Up to the middle of December, the Government had issued 68 crores of currency notes. Against this the Government had 18 crores of silver rupees and 24 crores of gold equal to 42 crores of metallic currency equal to over 60 per cent. of reserve. On the 22nd March of this year, the Bank of England had only 18 per cent. of reserves and yet money in the United Kingdom is plentiful and discount easy. I met a shroff in Calcutta at the time who asked "Is the Government afraid of the bankruptcy of currency?" His fear will certainly lead to it. If the Government were to proclaim a state of famine in the midst of plenty, the people would believe against themselves and stow away all kinds of cereals and cram them into cellars and other receptacles until the famine would become a reality. Similarly if the Finance Minister saved a rupee, three rupees will run away from him for want of confidence.

At the back of 42 crores of metallic currency there were more than 5 crores of bar silver in the bazaar willing to sell to the Government. At the back of the bar silver there was what they call Indian silver, the depth of which the Finance Minister has never gauged. In the year 1900 or thereabout rupees had run down under 11 crores without any backing of gold. The Government of the day felt no tetanus. At this time they could have run down silver almost down to nothing for the rupees held by the belt of gold. Had they tried it, it could never have come very low. Had they done it? Perhaps the cart was left to Hercules. In such times all the departments ought to rise to the occasion and to have improvised for the safety and the honour of the Empire. They bought 16 millions of silver. Had they tried to buy more say 26 millions? They might have shelved the tyranny of the Silver Guild in London. They might have given *carte blanche* orders jointly to Hongkong and the Chartered Banks. They would have got all the silver in London and they would have scoured the world with new and own silver, they having the monopoly of the Exchanges of silver. They would have done much cheaper. In 1913, the same Guild had suffered difficulty by the folly of one of them. They handed over their keys to the same banks which in a few months saved the Guild and the Eastern Exchanges, for which they were thanked by the whole of the Eastern world.

Were they afraid of buying between too much and too little silver and fell between the two stools. Rupee metallic currency is increasing every year by many crores. Rupee is never melted except by a madman. The money would always be kept free and easy so long there is the right man. It is a great gift with some. The rupee will run short when managed by stiff-necked officials. I know it is so in India by the longest experience, also so elsewhere. I will touch this later on.

At the end of December, the Calcutta season was coming to a close. The Bombay season was commencing, with it also the collection of revenues. In Bombay the ryots are accustomed to sell cotton for gold. In the month of December, the people of India were crammed with rupees; and they had just commenced timidly to loosen their rupees for buying goods. It was a small stream which would have risen into floods as it happens in India. They could have brought out a great help to the Government if allowed to nurse. But the disastrous step had coiled them up and it will take some time to recoil again.

There are not more export than import at the time. Only the ships came filled with imports, the same freight had to be filled for exports. If the exports were a little larger in money than the imports the excess the Government might have commandeered as they have always been doing.

A MULTITUDE OF COUNSELLORS.

It has been said of the last English Government that whenever they were heckled in Parliament with burning questions or unlikely matters to reply, the Government shelved the questions by a commission. Similarly the Finance Minister and his lieutenants invited conferences for in a multitude of counsellers there is safety. Mr. Gubbay in early Christmas had to run to Bombay. At the end of Christmas and the beginning of the year they had a Conference in Calcutta. They spoke ruefully of the immense drawings; told about the Government of England at the time owing something like 30 or 35 millions sterling to India. With a minor key they spoke about getting out money from England to help the Stock Exchanges in India. They were wrong for infinitely more money from Stock Exchanges was remitted to England than from England to India. But were they correct to inform these counsellers the true situation in India? Did they tell the counsellors that at the time a very prosperous Budget was coming and that the Government of India had offered to the Home Government a free gift of 100 millions? Deducting 30 or 40 millions England owed to India, there would have still left to remit 60 millions sterling to England; and another 20 millions to be remitted during the year for ways and means in England. If Peace were to be made now they say it is nearer in the East, the Finance Minister would have been in difficulty how to remit so much. Would he commandeer the private remittances?

I have tried to prove that the stopping of the Exchange was not necessary. It should have been renewed when England accepted the free gift and not a moment later when the Budget was issued with the 100 millions of War Loan.

Do you know the privations they made to suffer to the merchants trading to China and the whole East? Deep the curses they have murmured on you. Live banking or live trading you have never known to suffer. I have sincerely pitied them for I know the community of suffering. You have ruined the foreign trade. Are you now ruining the internal trade? With a War Loan of 100 millions sterling money ought to have been made easy as dust. War Loan would have mounted up by the Prophet's gourd. It is unprocurable. Let me give you another picture.

AN ENGLISH PARALLEL.

On Germany's declaration of War from 31st July, the banks and the bankers of England were under an abysmal gloom. Payment had practically stopped. A large Eastern Bank drew a Cheque on a big London Bank on its current account. The cheque was refused and was told to wait. A small trader drew £30 on his current account of £80. The manager advised him to reduce it to £6 or £10. The Monday Bank holiday was extended to Friday. All these days they remained on their premises not knowing whether they will open or remain closed. But the lucky stars were hovering over the Empire luminous and ascendant. Most men of the front rank rose to the height of the occasion. Lloyd George was one of them. He was a man of infinite daring; with what Napoleon called a square intellect with having the courage of conception equal to the courage of execution. He was at the time Chancellor of the Exchequer. He may not have been a heaven-born financier, but he was the next best to him. With a cool head he heard and discussed with the great financiers and with the intuition of genius chose the best. He thought this War will require many thousand millions. He could borrow on an enormous scale only through this city. The banks and the bankers must be kept strong, confident, improvising and also grateful. We must make it our tabernacle. Our first necessity is to relieve them of their burdens. Let this be our first payment of the War Bill. He announced to them that the Government take up all your foreign bills without any past or future liabilities. It is due to you. The result was immense. The city has done most precious service staggering the imagination of the world. Money remained all throughout free and easy. Lloyd George was never a favourite with the city. Lloyd George has since become the darling of the city. If there had been a Chancellor of weak loins and like accompaniments, he would have said to himself "These banks and bankers have made their pile in the past. Why should they not pay up now? What right have I to saddle the Nation with losses which may amount to 500 or 1,000 millions sterling? He would have ruined the city and the future services to the Empire. The bills taken up by Lloyd George have been nearly paid.

Another statesman Lord Hardinge! Marshal Bugeaud would have called him "O puissance morale!" You remember of the very long telegram of the loyalty of the Princes of India and of the people woven in the tracery of the Eastern imagination; how it heartened the English Nation, enthused the Empire, pleased the Allies and dismayed and staggered the enemies. To prove his words Lord Hardinge emptied India of the whole Indian Army to fight the foreign foes of the Empire. A weak man would never have done. His visions would have been mutiny, rebellion and the rising of the people!

I close by quoting from Lord Hardinge's letter to Mr. George Buchanan, the Ambassador in Russia about Mr. McKenna:—

"McKenna like all financial people is narrow-minded and pedantic and asserts that the rouble Exchange is a question which does not concern the War. His opinion is a false one. It is possible that we may have to intervene in order to convince him in case any agreement is realised"

It is like Lord Hardinge.

Mr. Jehangir B. Dalal, seconded the adoption of the report.

After Mr. Jamnadas Morarji, had addressed the meeting, the report was approved and adopted.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

ASTHMA

To

Messrs. K P. Ray and J. P. Ray Bros,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

Your famous medicine for Asthma, was bought by me in May last. I took regularly the medicine from June for one month, thence I am quite free from the troublesome attacks. I have engaged myself to circulate the very good efficacy of your medicine.

I wish to have the Book, the pamphlet and the paper, advising for the up-keep of future health Name, addresses etc., I mentioned in the below. Please send them at your leisure and oblige.

Name:—Harendra Nath Dutt.
Address:—P. O. Meherpur, Dist. Nadia.
No. of Post cards 26910.
When and how long used:—From June, for one month.
Age:—32 years:—

Yours faithfully,
Dr. HARENDRA NATH DUTT,
Meherpur, Nadia.

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

TUSSORE SUITINGS

FOR

SUMMER WEAR

COOL, LIGHT

AND

DURABLE

—SUITABLE—

FOR

INDIAN CLIMATE

27 INCHES WIDE

As. 14 per yard.

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THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD.,

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R. S. UNANI'S TONIC PILLS

These pills cure debility and exhaustion originating in any cause and restore the vigour of manhood, renovate memory, remove weakness and impart inexhaustible strength to the body, sharpen the vision bestow sound sleep, purify the blood, restore lost digestive powers, create a healthy appetite, remove constipation, sustain juvenescence, and completely re-invigorate the vital powers.

In fact these pills are the only specific for curing physical, intellectual, and nervous debility. Our pills can be used by men women and youth alike without any restriction whatsoever. (Price.—1 rupee.)

DR. REHMTOOLLA SULEMANJEE,
Corner of Grant Road, Play House,
Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 14th Vad of Vaishak, 1973.
Parsi: 13th of Adar, 1286.
Mahomedan: 29th of Rajjabul-Murajab, 1333.
Sunrise: 6h. 7h.; Sunset: 7h. 4m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Countess of Dufferin Fund (Bombay Branch): Extraordinary General Meeting, Council Hall, Secretariat, 6 p.m.

Public Lecture by Mr. N. D. Khandalavala of Poona, in English on "Science and Religion," Hall of the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

WEDNESDAY, May 23.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O., at 10 a.m. and Registered letters will be accepted up to 8 a.m.

THURSDAY, May 24.

Empire Day.

Dance at G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics Institute, Empire Day, on Tennis Court, 9-30 p.m. (S.T.).

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema: "Official Government War Films, "The Battle of the Ancre" and "The Advence of the Tanks," 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty?"

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.

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Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DADY-SUNTOOK.—Hormusji Dadabhoy Sorabjee Dady-Suntook, Government Pensioner, Theosophist, Poet, Mason and Journalist (nom-de-plume "Nar-gesh"), died yesterday at 6-30 p.m. at Station Terrace, Sleater Road, Grant Road. Funeral at 3 p.m. (B.T.) to-day (Monday).

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE

May 21.

Drills for the week ending Saturday, May 26th:—

Monday, 21st.—7-15 a.m., Riding School, Fort.

7-15 a.m., Musketry Class Volunteer Club.

6-15 p.m., Musketry Class for all Troops, Volunteer Club, Orderly N. C. Officers, Corpl. Smith and Lance.-Corpl. Kay.

Tuesday, 22nd.—7-15 a.m., A. B. and D. Troops Independent Troop, Drill Fort.

6-45 a.m., C. Troop Juhu Sands.

6-15 p.m., Musketry Class for all Troops Volunteer Club.

Orderly N. C. Officers.—Sergt. Partridge and Lance-Corpl. Rose.

Wednesday, 23rd.—7-15 a.m., Riding School, Fort.

7-15 a.m., Musketry Class, Pali Hill Golf Links.

6-15 p.m., Musketry Class for all Troops.

Orderly N. C. Officers, Lance-Corpl. Moir and Lance-Corpl. Ridland.

Thursday, 24th.—7-15 a.m., Squadron Parade A. B. C. and D. Troops, Church Gate Sands.

4-30 p.m., Range Practice at Colaba.

Friday, 25th.—7-15 a.m., Riding School, Fort.

7-15 a.m., Musketry Class, Volunteer Club.

Saturday, 26th.—7-15 a.m., Riding School, Fort.

6-45 a.m., Riding School, Salsette.

4-30 p.m., Range Practice, Colaba Range.

Sunday, 27th.—7-30 a.m., Range Practice, Santa Cruz Range.

The following N. C. Officers will attend Musketry Instructional Class on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at the Volunteer Club at 7 a.m. until further notice:—

Corpls. Spencer, Smith, Kay, Blythe, Ridland, Giles, White, Moir and Gilchrist.

It is notified for the information of all ranks that Extra Efficient members must attend a minimum of six Musketry Drills per month. Efficients and Recruits must attend twelve Musketry Drills per month.

E. G. PEARSON, 2nd-Lieut. and Adjt.,
Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

May 18.

GUNNER COMPANIES.

(a) All parades are at Headquarters unless otherwise ordered.

(b) Uniform must, on all occasions, be worn when parades are held in Batteries.

(c) All parades are at 7-15 a.m. and 6-45 p.m.

(d) Uniform will be worn on all morning parades by those in possession of same.

It is notified for the information of all ranks that parades as undermentioned must be attended.

Nos. 1, 2 and 5 General Service Companies.

Nos. 1, 2, 5 and Reserve Companies (as and when formed).

Drill Class "A" Three.
Drill Class "B" Four.
Drill Class "C" Five.

Parades of one hour each of which two in Classes "A" and "B" and three in Class "C" must be morning parades. Each man may select such parades as he likes provided he has attended the requisite number in the week (and the required number in the mornings); but any man failing to attend the required number of parades will be seriously dealt with. Certain parades will be marked as compulsory in Weekly Orders, and when so marked, every man must be present.

All ranks are warned that official orders are posted at Headquarters and extracts therefrom only appear in newspapers, and every N. C. O. and man should make himself fully acquainted with same.

Parades for the week commencing Monday, 21st May, 1917.

No parades are held on Thursdays and Sundays unless specially ordered.

No. 1 General Service Company:—Will parade on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings and evenings for Company Drill with Arms. Fall in on Oval.

Instructor:—C. S. M. I. Ashton.

No. 2 General Service Company:—Will parade on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday mornings and evenings at Mahaluxmi Battery.

Instructor:—O. C. Battery will detail.

No. 5 General Service Company:—Will parade on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings and evenings for 15-pr. Gun Drill.

Instructor:—C. S. M. I. Kennedy.

No. 1 Reserve Company:—Same as No. 1 General Service Company.

No. 2 Reserve Company:—Squad Drill with Arms mornings and evenings.

Instructor:—Bombdr. Bright.

All Companies:—Monday and Friday mornings Compulsory Route March. Evening's Lecture.

Engineer General Service Company:—Men on Actual Military Duty will not parade for Infantry Drill. Those not on duty will parade for Company Drill morning and evening.

Engineer Reserve Company:—Same as General Service Company.

Duties for the week:—Orderly Officer Captain F. J. Cheminais.

Orderly Sergeant No. 1 General Service Company, Sergeant W. Geldart.

Orderly Sergeant No. 2 General Service Company, Sergeant L. B. Ashworth.

Orderly Sergeant No. 5 General Service Company, Sergeant F. W. Petch.

Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Reserve Company, Sergeant S. J. Stevens.

No. 128—Transfers.

No. 236 Gunner N. W. James is transferred from No. 1 Artillery Active Company to No. 5 General Service Artillery Company, 16-5-17.

No. 271 Gunner H. R. Todman, No. 2 Reserve Artillery Company, is transferred from 18-5-17 to the Engineer Reserve Company (Regt. No. 99.)

The following are transferred from No. 2 Artillery Reserve Company to E. E. Companies from 18-5-17 and renumbered No. 221 Gunner N. C. MacDowell (E. E. No. 92), No. 245 Gunner E. Taylor (E. E. No. 93), No. 333 Gunner A. H. Beale (E. E. No. 94).

No. 139—Strength.

The following are taken on the strength as Gunners from 14-5-17:—

No. 334, W. J. Galloway.
No. 335, G. W. McCleary.
No. 336, R. J. Pretty John.

On 15-5-17.

No. 337, S. C. Filmore.
No. 338, G. K. Bancroft.
No. 339, N. M. Loftus.

On 17-5-17.

No. 340, C. S. Green.
No. 341, C. Stubing.
No. 342, W. Whatmore.
No. 343, J. L. Hendriks.
No. 344, S. W. Shepherd.
No. 345, J. A. Denne.
No. 346, H. H. Lokins.
No. 347, J. H. Parkinson.
No. 348, E. J. Edwards.
No. 349, H. Johnson.
No. 350, J. P. Tims.
No. 351, L. Martonelli.
No. 352, J. Aldersley.
No. 353, W. M. Taylor.
No. 354, Jackson T.
No. 355, F. F. Lazzel.
No. 356, N. F. Alves.
No. 357, Rebello.
No. 358, W. Cutler.

The undermentioned men having enrolled in the Bombay Artillery I.D.F. have been posted to the Engineer Company and allotted numbers as follows:—

No. 86, Sapper G. M. Hall, with effect from 18-5-17.

No. 87, Sapper A. B. Rockley, with effect from 18-5-17.

No. 88, Sapper W. Pereira, with effect from 18-5-17.

No. 89, Sapper E. J. Crooks, with effect from 18-5-17.

No. 90, Sapper H. T. S. L'Estrangie, with effect from 18-5-17.

No. 91, Sapper T. N. Whelpdale, with effect from 18-5-17.

No. 95, Sapper C. W. Sampson, with effect from 18-5-17.

No. 96, Sapper D. H. Devers, with effect from 18-5-17.

No. 97, Sapper D. W. Roberts, with effect from 18-5-17.

No. 98, Sapper C. L. Spalding, with effect from 19-5-17.

Sapper W. H. Morgon, Engineer Company, Bombay Artillery, I.D.F., is struck off the strength of the Corps, being over age.

No. 140—Leave.—

No. 166, Corpl. G. Boyagis, No. 1 General Service Company, is granted leave from 12-5-17 to 12-6-17 inclusive.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Artillery, I.D.F.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, May 19.

143—Drill and Instruction.

Parades for the week ending 26th May, 1917:—

At Headquarters:—

Monday, 21st, 7 a.m., W. X. Y. and all N. C. Os.

Monday, 21st, 6 p.m., N. C. Os.

Tuesday, 22nd, 7 a.m., W. X. Y. and all N. C. Os.

Tuesday, 22nd, 6 p.m., N. C. Os.

Wednesday, 23rd, 7 a.m., W. X. Y. and Z.

Wednesday, 23rd, 6 p.m., W. and all N. C. Os.

Thursday, 24th, 7 a.m., W. X. Y. and all N. C. Os.

Friday, 25th, 7 a.m., W. X. Y. and all N. C. Os.

Friday, 25th, 6 p.m., N. C. Os.

Saturday, 26th, 7 a.m., W. X. Y. and Z.

Saturday, 26th, 6 p.m., W. and X.

Buglers, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

444—Erratia.

Corps Order No. 333, dated 18th April, 1917, as far as relates to Pte. C. Kyte is cancelled.

445—Postings.

The following members of the Corps are posted to Companies as under:—

No. 242, Pte. J. Rodgers, "C" Company Reserve.

Pte. C. Kyte, Sholapur Detachment.

446—Decrease.

The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—

No. 247, Pte. G. P. Duckworth, medically unfit.

No. 325, Pte. G. M. B. Telles, medically unfit.

(Sd.) A. E. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry., Rifles, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Friday the 25th May 1917 at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.)

MAILS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on Wednesday the 23rd instant.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of April the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary at Sion was 2434 of which new admissions were 695, Hindus being 426 Mussulmans 112, Parsees 8, Christians 98 and other classes 51. The average daily attendance was 81.

EMPIRE DAY.

With a view to celebrate Empire-Day a general gathering of Hindus will be held at Javerbaug, Kalbadevi Road, on Thursday the 24th instant at 9 a.m., when Harikirtan will be performed, speeches appropriate to the occasion will be made, and prayers will be offered for the prosperity of the British Empire and for success to British Arms.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

The following donations have been received in aid of the above Institution:

Sheth Padamshi Manji through Sheth Vallabhdas Meghji Rs. 411-12; Sheth Jethabhai Govindji Rs. 338-11-6; Sheth Madhavji Jesang Rs 338-11-6; Sheth Dhanji Bhimji Matani Rs. 338-11-6; Sheth Devidas Mavji Rs 125; Sheth Kurji Dharamshi Rs 125; Sheth Vaman Shridhar Rs 101; Sheth Shantidas Ashakaran Rs 101; Sheth Pragji Surji Rs 75; Sheth Jethalal Ramji Rs 60-15; Sheth Matharadas Haridas Rs. 59; Sheth Morarji Narandas Purshotam Rs 59; Sheth Sunderdas Chatrabhuj Rs 59; Sheth Narandas Ramji Rs 59; Miscellaneous donations less than Rs. 25 Rs 24-1-6.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

VACATION SITTING.

At the vacation sitting of the Insolvency Court, Mr. Justice Shah presided as Commissioner in Insolvency and disposed of the following matter:—

APPLICATION TO ANNUL ADJUDICATION ORDER.

RULE MADE ABSOLUTE.

In the matter of Bahadarmal Nemani, an insolvent, and Mangalal Narmal, petitioning creditors.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad appeared for the insolvent in support of a *rule nisi* to show cause why the order of adjudication adjudging Bahadarmal Nemani as insolvent on the 4th May 1917 should not be annulled.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for Mangalal Narmal, the petitioning creditor, to show cause against the rule.

Mr. Mirza appeared for the Official Assignee and other creditors to show cause.

The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns.

His Lordship in delivering judgment, said that in this matter the debtor was adjudicated an insolvent on the petition of the creditor named Mangalal Narmal on the 4th of this month. The debtor obtained a *rule nisi* on the 8th of this month against the petitioning creditor to show cause why the adjudication order should not be annulled. The petitioning creditors claimed to be entitled to about Rs. 7,500. The claims of the creditors represented by Mr. Mirza, were about Rs. 80,000.

The Official Assignee had also appeared through his counsel in support of the adjudication order.

CLAIMS ON WAGERING TRANSACTIONS.

The facts were briefly these:—The debtor owned immoveable properties consisting of a house in Bombay and a house at Santa Cruz worth about Rs. 80,000, and there was no suggestion that the properties were charged in any way. The debtor claimed to have outstandings to the extent of over a lakh of rupees, but most of these claims were connected with *Vayda* transactions. The claims of the creditors who had appeared in Court including the petitioning creditor, amounted to about Rs. 87,500 and it was said that there were other creditors to the extent of Rs. 20,000. All these claims were from *Vayda* transactions. The debtor disputed those claims and contended that they were all claims connected with wagering transactions. The indebtedness of the debtor according to him did not exceed Rs. 45,000.

The counsel on behalf of the debtor made an offer that he was willing to pass a bond with such sureties as the Court approved for full amount of the claims of the creditors with costs. His Lordship was satisfied that the claims of the creditors were disputed by the debtor. The amount in respect of which the debtor had offered to pass a bond with sureties such as the Court would approve, was Rs. 2 lakhs. Out of which Rs. 45,000, the extent of debtors indebtedness according to him he undertook to deposit in Court in cash and pass a bond with sureties for the remaining amount of Rs. 1,55,000. That being so, it seemed to his Lordship that for the purpose of section 21, the debts of the insolvent must be treated for the purpose of the rule as paid in full. The sureties which the debtor would give, was in his Lordship's opinion so amply sufficient to meet all reasonable claims of all creditors. His Lordship did not see how any party could be prejudiced by the annulment of the adjudication order. His Lordship was satisfied that the debtor had made out a case for annulment of the order of adjudication, subject to the conditions already mentioned. His Lordship made the rule absolute, subject to the debtor depositing Rs. 45,000 in Court and passing a bond in the sum of Rs. 1,55,000 with such sureties as the Court approved. In case the condition was not fulfilled by the 29th of this month the rule to stand discharged with costs.

THIEVES IN GIRGAUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—You will place the residents of 1st and 2nd Carpenter Streets, in Girgaum, under a deep debt of gratitude to you if you will kindly find some room in your paper to bring to the notice of the Police the great trouble, worry and anxiety, the residents of the 1st and 2nd Carpenter Streets, in Girgaum, have experienced in the past several months of the thieves that disturb them almost every night. They come about between 11 p.m. to 4 a.m. and try to make an entrance into the houses, and before the people could go down, the words "chora, chora" are heard on all sides, but the "chores" get away safe and thus we, and our families, are disturbed night after night and, of course, there is no sleep for us. They came again last night and made five holes in the doors to get into the premises, but they failed in their attempt. We therefore appeal to our sympathetic Commissioner of Police who has always been found willing and ready to help the unfortunate residents against these night-prowlers.—Yours, etc.,

NO SLEEP.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

19-5-17.	Rs.	Total up to date. Rs.
War Loan	Nil.	1,66,400 0
War Bonds	825	5,22,650 0
Cash Certificates	9,238	7,96,507 12
	9,063	14,85,557 12

WOMEN'S WAR LOAN FUND.

The sum actually received up to last Saturday for investment in the War Loan through the Women's War Loan Fund came to Rs. 47,82,692 from 1,204 subscribers. These sums include collections at the branches opened by ladies in various districts of the Presidency but further sums have been promised.

Ahmedabad, per Mrs. Broomfield, Rs. 83,330; Ahmednagar, per Mrs. Beyts, Rs. 12,940; Sind, per Mrs. Dutton, Rs. 76,089; Aden, per Mrs. Thubron, Rs. 31,000; Bijapur, per Mrs. Wild, Rs. 2,783; Broach, per Mrs. Ostrehan, Rs. 920; Poona, per Miss Barnett, Rs. 1,00,000; and Kolaba, per Mrs. Alcock, Rs. 2,607;.

LATEST SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The more important subscriptions received during the past week were as follows:—

H. H. Raniji Wan Shri Mota Wan of Morvi, Rs. 50,000; H. H. Raniji Wan Shri Nava Wan of Morvi, Rs. 50,000; H. H. Raniji Wan Shri Nand Wan of Morvi, Rs. 50,000; Miss J. D. Antia and Miss M. D. Antia, Rs. 2,100; Mrs. J. Gulabchand, Rs. 3,000; H. H. Rani of Miraj Miss Parvatibai, Rs. 2,000; Mrs. M. Biwalkar, Rs. 1,000; Mrs. M. Visanji, Rs. 5,000; Mrs. M. Ring and Mrs. C. Burrows, Rs. 4,000; Mrs. P. S. Patwardhan, Rs. 1,000; H. H. The Begum of Cambay, Rs. 3,000; Mrs. N. P. Sett, Rs. 15,000; Mrs. P. A. Lalkaka, Rs. 1,000; Mrs. T. Bhagubhai, Rs. 2,000; and Mrs. N. Kackubai, Rs. 1,000.

Collected by.—

Mrs. Hormusjee Edaljee and Mrs. Modak, Rs. 4,250; Mrs. Dorab, Rs. 1,941; and Mrs. Joglekar, Rs. 1,790.

SAVING AND HELPING BANK'S EFFORTS.

The Saving and Helping Bank, Ltd. (founded by the War League, Karachi) has so far applied for seven lakhs of rupees of Indian War Loan for its constitutents and itself.

GAEKWAR'S DONATION OF WAR BOND

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda has ordered that War Bonds of the value of Rs. 5,000 should be purchased and transferred to the name of the Maha Bodhi Society, so that the Society may have the benefit of interest on the bonds. The donation is his Highness's contribution towards the construction cost of one Vihara for the relics of Buddha at Calcutta.

At a meeting of the Allahabad Parsi community it was unanimously resolved that members should invest all their funds in the War Loan.

THE WAR LOAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It may interest your readers to know that the Government of India have agreed to the issue of a Rs. 500 denomination of Cash Certificate, with the object of reducing the number of forms to be filled up by large applicants (e.g. employers who are making applications on behalf of their employees.—Yours, etc.

W. ALDER,
Accountant-General.

Bombay, May 18.

THE CASE OF MR. ANANTRAM VAIKUNTRAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Magistrate's judgment in the C.I.D. Defamation Case is indeed a most surprising pronouncement. However much the Magistrate may testify to the "good faith" of the accused in the case, any investigating officer ought not to be allowed to call a citizen names with impunity on the strength of *ex parte* evidence, which the investigating officer is expected not to take for gospel truth unless he has heard the other side. This judgment, if allowed to stand as it is, will be a serious menace to the liberty of the subject in this land. Now, sir, one word in this connection, Mr. Anantram is not a man of position and power. He lives his life at the sweat of his labour. The public must go to his support at once and enable him to proceed still further. Hence, sir, will you as his champion, or rather our champion through him, open your columns for subscriptions to be acknowledged in his name? I am ready to come forward with my iota. As for personal services, champions of the people's cause, who are also playing the role of public leaders at present, cannot afford to stand aloof in the present instance. They should also come forward and voluntarily and honorarily work for Mr. Anantram. Will they condescend to do it? —Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

An unusual incident took place on Friday in the court of Mr. Hargovind Bagel, Additional Munsif of Allahabad. The munsif was sitting in the court and names of parties before him were being called out when a litigant walked into the dais and secreting something in his folded hands offered it to the Munsif saying it was his "haq." The thing turned out to be one rupee. The Munsif immediately got the man arrested and sent him to a magistrate to deal him.

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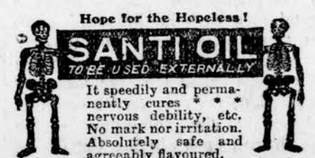

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, May 21, 1917.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPASSE.

The Government of India have issued a very important resolution on the question of the Indian Defence Force. It may be said to consist of three parts: there is, first, the preamble recounting the reasons which have led the Governor-General in Council to issue the resolution; secondly, there is rather an elaborate explanation,—"personal explanation" it you like,—in the shape of a reply to certain critics; and, lastly, there is an appeal addressed to "leaders of public opinion" in this country. The whole resolution calls for the careful consideration of every section of the Indian community, and it is necessary to examine it with some attention. For purposes of the analysis which we have suggested, one may do worse than follow the divisions of the topic occurring in the resolution. The Government of India have been led to issue the resolution for two main considerations: (1) "they have noted with concern the disappointing response which has been made to the opportunity afforded to the people of India for enrolling themselves for service in the Defence of India Force"; and (2) "they have also observed in the press and elsewhere that the conditions of that service have been a good deal criticised." Both the facts mentioned happen to be entirely accurate. The response made towards enlistment for the Defence of India Force cannot but be regarded as acutely disappointing. Out of the six months for which recruiting is open, the first two months since the passing of the Act have elapsed, and during this period only 300 men have been enrolled out of the 6,000 comprising six battalions of a thousand men each at different centres whose recruitment was contemplated. With regard to the second point in what we have called the preamble of the resolution, it is matter of common knowledge that the conditions of the service thrown open in the Defence of India Force have been criticised in no uncertain terms throughout the country in the press and otherwise, as is stated by the Government of India. The really relevant question is whether there is any relation between these two statements of facts, and if so, whether it is possible to explain the failure so far of the Defence of India Force scheme in the light of the adverse criticism to which its provisions and conditions have been so widely subjected throughout the country. The Government of India evidently feel that this is so, for otherwise there would have been no point in the sequence which characterizes their resolution.

While we cannot but call into question the tenour of the resolution, and its specious reasoning, we welcome it from one point of view. And that is that the resolution seeks to, and has, in fact, brought the discussion of this vital question into the full light of day,—a salutary departure from the past practice of sedulously hugging the shadows of the bureaucratic shell, and evading meeting awkward facts face to face under a laborious affectation of ignoring their existence! The Government of India are to be congratulated on discarding an official habit which was inspired by nothing more heroic than the prudence of the ostrich. As they have by their resolution plumped for a full discussion of the whole question of the Indian Defence Force,—its partial and present failure and the necessity of yet striving to prevent its collapse,—Indian public opinion, we think, can do no less than meet them fully and candidly in the discussion that has been raised. We think it is fully time that the whole truth were told on this question: we think, too, it is fully time that the Government of India, and the Imperial Government, made an earnest and honest attempt to realize that truth. What is the exact history of the Indian response to the scheme of the Defence of India Force? It consists of two distinct stages. When the project was first mooted there was tremendous and genuine enthusiasm among Indians,—an enthusiasm, however, that unhappily proved to have been based upon a misapprehension. The scheme of the Defence of India Force was universally acclaimed on the assumption that it was going, at long last, to remove the monstrous disabilities, based upon racial discrimination, under which Indians have laboured since the Mutiny of '57, in respect of military service. Those disabilities may be summarised in the one outstanding and painfully familiar fact that, under the existing military organisation of this country under British rule, Indians as a class are not entitled to hold the King's Commission like the other subjects of His Majesty. It was hoped and anticipated that the institution of the Defence of India Force was intended to do away with that invidious and un-British anomaly. *The warm and widespread welcome that was accorded to the scheme was on that assumption,* and Indian public opinion was allowed to remain under that impression for some weeks, what time enthusiasm waxed high. When, subsequently, it was officially announced that it was not contemplated in the Defence of India Force to go one step beyond the provisions of the antiquated Indian Army Act in respect of the essential question of throwing open the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army to Indians,—the intimation had the effect of a cold douche on the expectations that had been aroused throughout the country. The rulers, according to all academic political traditions, are held to be infinitely wiser than the ruled, and we therefore presume that the Government of India realize that the subject they have raised in their resolution is one of those questions where *the sentiment of the people is everything,* and mere appeals to considerations of reason and expediency are foredoomed to failure. The "Bombay Chronicle" has not been oblivious of the importance and cogency of those considerations: we ourselves have made repeated appeals of the same character as the Government themselves, only, we venture to say, with a keener perception of all the elements of the question than the official mind seems so far to have evinced. It would be little short of sheer perversion to suggest that the leaders of public opinion in India have not done all that lay in their power to commend the scheme of the Defence of India Force to popular acceptance,—not that they were not alive to its lamentable shortcomings, but because, in their opinion, as in ours, higher considerations of true patriotism demanded that it should be made an overwhelming and unqualified success *notwithstanding* its gross limitations. If these honest and strenuous efforts to convince the young manhood of India of the *bona fides* of the measure have failed, as would appear to be the case, the obvious conclusion is, and we desire to say it plainly to the Government of India, that, unwittingly doubtless but with culpable shortsightedness, they framed the Act so as to make its success a psychological impossibility.

If those responsible for controlling the destinies of this country have not the intuition or vision to realize this, further discussion, in our view, will be wholly fruitless for the present. The facts being as we have described them, it seems to us peculiarly unhappy and futile at this stage to encourage the debating society style of discussion which characterizes the resolution. This question has got past the point where the mere juxtaposition of pros and cons,—such for instance as the attempted analogy between the Territorial Force and the Defence of India Force,—however plausibly or ably executed, is likely to serve any useful purpose. The time has come for the Imperial Government, in concert of course with the Government of India, to make up their minds once for all, whether the post-Mutiny policy of distrust and suspicion of Indians in the matter of their being allowed to hold the King-Emperor's Commission, should be indefinitely continued. And if not, formally and practically to end it. Meanwhile, of course, as in the past, we endorse the appeal of the Governor-General contained in the resolution to all "leaders of public opinion in this country" to make a final effort to retrieve even yet, if possible, the failure that seems writ large over the Defence of India Force.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REFORM.

The presidential address delivered by Mr. M. R. Jayakar at the Provincial Social Conference held at Nasik last week was notable for several reasons, not the least of which being that, as the Hon. Mr. Sastri said, Mr. Jayakar is one of those young men whose conceptions of India's future are bold and who have abundant faith that these conceptions will be realised. To these bold conceptions and to his abundant faith in their ultimate realisation, Mr. Jayakar adds an acute power of analysing the evils of present conditions on the destruction of which the foundation of a new and better national life are to be laid. He believes earnestly with the late Mr. Justice Ranade that the root ideas of the Hindu social system are no longer suitable to present needs. These ideas may be described "as isolation, submission to outward force or power more than to the voice of the inward conscience, perception of factitious differences between men and men due to heredity and birth, a passive acquiescence in evil or wrongdoing, a general indifference to secular well-being, almost bordering on fatalism." And these ideas have led to
the existing family arrangements, where the woman is entirely subordinated to the man, the lower castes to the higher castes, to the length of depriving men of their natural respect for humanity. All the evils, we see, flow from the prevalence of these ideas. They are mere corollaries from these axiomatic assumptions.
The fundamental remedy is, therefore, "a spiritualization of the psychology of the people," the most important manifestation of which would be "fraternity or rather elastic expansiveness," instead of the present isolation. Isolation is stagnation, the caste system has fostered it and fosters it and, therefore, it is the greatest obstacle to progress.

Much has been spoken and written about the blighting effects of the system on Hindu society. Mr. Jayakar, however, emphasised an aspect of this question which is not sufficiently realised in most discussions. It is a truth, not widely acknowledged, as he said, that the conflict of castes has become very acrimonious in Hindu society, largely owing to the *political* conditions in which Indians have to live. The free environment that will foster the complete self-realisation of the people by affording them the fullest opportunities for the exercise of all their functions as equal citizens of an Empire and as a self-respecting nation, is, indeed, the immediate goal to which the endeavours of all Indians have to be directed. That being so, all discussion as to the relative importance of social reform and political reform is not merely irrelevant but futile. Every right-thinking man knows that, as Mr. Jayakar said, it is impossible to put social and political reforms into two water-tight compartments or to set up any frontiers between them. "To say that to be politically great we must be socially perfect as a nation," he said, "is to misread history, just as much as to argue that the grant of political autonomy is a panacea for social evils, all and sundry." For, "the same qualities are involved in political as in social greatness and a nation, which aims at greatness in one sphere without developing the same in the other, has started on a wrong track. But while the grant of political autonomy cannot be regarded as a panacea for all social evils, as practical men, we have to recognise that political autonomy is the first and all-important desideratum. For, the only practical question that we are faced with is how national progress, including the provision of "a free environment which fosters social unity"—that is, progress in all spheres of life, is soonest and best achieved. And the necessity of concentration of as much national effort as is available, in the present and immediate future, on the attainment of political reform will be realized when the meaning of political reform is clearly understood.

Speaking generally, political reform in Western countries like England means an increasing improvement in the *use* of control over government already possessed by the people. In India, it means the *gaining* of that control. It cannot be denied that the cause of social reform would make much greater headway than it has been able to make if the people had a substantial share of control over the government of the country. They cannot exercise that control without possessing it. Education, for instance, is the root-problem of social reform even in the restricted sense in which it has been hitherto understood. Educational reformers have long despaired of seeing any substantial progress made in the education of the people so long as the government of the country remains in the hands of a bureaucracy over whom the representatives of the people have no control. On the other hand, the basis of social reform, as Mr. Jayakar insisted, is the awakened conscience of the people. "Any scheme of regeneration, therefore, which leaves out of account large masses of illiterate men and women," he added, "proceeds on too narrow a basis." For,

> "ignorance and illiteracy are the stronghold of superstition. Self-improvement is born of knowledge. Ambition is a form of unrest. Inquiry and doubt are necessary stages in personal improvement."

Nor is education the only consideration. The problems arising out of the overcrowding of cities, the insanitary condition of the villages, the condition of labour in cities, the indebtedness of the agriculturists, indiscriminate charity and, not least, poverty, are all additional considerations pointing to the predominant importance of immediate political reform. But while it has to be realized that political autonomy must be established before the problems of social reconstruction can be really successfully attacked, it cannot be too often insisted upon that these problems of social reform have ultimately got to be solved and cannot be shirked. The point of view which Mr. Jayakar placed before the Social Conference indicates the right path of orderly development of the country.

Notes of the Day.

The War of Nations.

"It is not the army we must train and shape for war, it is the nation." This sentence in President Wilson's proclamation announcing the Government's intention to enforce national registration sums up the whole letter and spirit of his exhortation to the American people. The President has realised that this is a war of nations and only by keeping the machinist to his levers and the sharpshooter to his gun, in other words, by a scientific distribution of duties, in which each man uncomplainingly accepts the lot cast upon him, can victory be achieved. It is too grim and all-absorbing a business for the admission of heroics, spectacular expeditions and personal advertisement.

The Most Important Purpose.

President Wilson refuses to be moved by Mr. Roosevelt's dramatic appeal for a small volunteer force to plant the American flag in the French trenches. It would be agreeable, he says, to pay a compliment to the Allies and to Mr. Roosevelt alike but it would seriously interfere with the carrying out of America's chief and most important purpose,—"the prompt creation and early use of an effective army." And it might be added, a small expedition purely for advertising purposes would be merely a source of embarassment to the Allied commanders in the Western Front. President Wilson, after his long vacillation, now shows himself admirably fitted to be at the head of a great nation, entering newly into this mighty struggle which has already taught us so many lessons. His restraint and determination to stick to business and "scientific definiteness and precision" is the more commendable since in no country in the world are the hysterical elements so apt to rush away with the nation as in the United States.

American Naval Help.

With the American Navy it is different. It can help now and at once, in spite of the fact that Rear-Admiral Fiske, one of the most brilliant officers in the U. S. Navy, declared not long ago that five years would be required to get the American Navy into condition to meet an efficient foreign foe. That opinion was expressed in 1915, and though much headway has been made since, the opinion would still hold good, as far as immediate readiness is concerned, if the American Navy were in fact called upon to meet an efficient foe. But it is not. Its aid is required in helping to meet the submarine menace and keep the trade routes clear. To this end the assistance of the Americans in small craft must be invaluable, and it is gratifying to find it has been immediate.

Mastering the Submarines.

Commander Evans, of Shackleton Expedition fame and one of the heroes of the immortal combat between destroyers off Dover, has been lent to the U. S. Government, no doubt for training purposes, while Admiral Sims, of the U. S. Navy, at one time Naval Attaché in London, arrived in London at the beginning of last month to discuss with the British Admiralty the best means of co-operation between the two navies. In the meanwhile there are gratifying signs that the Allies are getting the submarine menace under control. Mr. Kennedy Jones, M.P., Assistant Food Controller in the Government, and a cautious man, has gone so far as to say that the new methods have proved so successful that we are beginning to "master submarines," while from Paris comes the report, which is no doubt well-authenticated, that no less than twelve of the German craft were accounted for between the 1st and 5th of May.

Loans Made by the United States.

Since the war began the following loans, according to the "Statist," have been made by the United States to foreign countries:—

	In Million Dollars.
Great Britain	1131.40
France	650.50
Russia	123.50
Italy	25.00
Germany	10.00
Canada	289.72
New Foundland	5.00
Latin America	108.97
China	9.00
Neutral European Nations	23.50
Total	2376.59

The total is equivalent to £475.32 million sterling. The States have now taken their full responsibility of waging a war against Germany which will now find herself more completely barricaded on those sea-routes in the Atlantic by which her vessels used to bring foods and material to Hamburg so long as America was neutral. But now that country will spend millions for its own army and navy and for effectually policing the old trade routes. Already the States have authorised fully £1,000 million to be raised, the rate of interest being only 3½ per cent. Of this loan £600 million will be placed at the service of the Allies to enable them to pay for their supplies bought in America. It is not proposed to issue the whole loan at once. It will be raised by instalments. The management is in the hands of the Federal Reserve Board. Bonds as low as £5 will be offered. Nothing could be nobler and more magnanimous than this help to the Allies.

The Police in Ceylon.

The Ceylon Government propose to place a formidable weapon in the hands of the police by making statements made or supposed to have been made to police officers by accused persons in custody admissible in evidence. Writing on this proposal, a legal correspondent in the "Ceylonese" says that while "the principles of the law of evidence obtaining in our ordinary courts of law still invite our admiration," it has been left to the present Ceylon Government "to alienate the affections of the people from the Government still more by burdening our statute-book with yet another unpopular and most mischievous piece of legislative tinkering," and this is proposed to be done in spite of the fact that, according to the correspondent, "never in the history of the police in Ceylon has that body as a whole been held in such abhorrence as at this moment."

Dread of the Police.

The correspondent does not speak without book; for he furnishes several instances and expresses his readiness to furnish many more, from his own experiences as a lawyer of the doings of the police he condemns, and to substantiate his view that "the people in general view the police with the greatest distrust and dread, and that it would be dangerous to goad the people by arming the police with further weapons for oppression and cruelty." Commenting on this the "Ceylonese" endorses the view of its correspondent, and reaffirms that "at no time has there been so much widespread dissatisfaction with the police force as there seems to be now" adding that "the dissatisfaction rests upon quite real and substantial grounds." Quite apart from all this, however, the proposed amendment of the law would constitute a grave danger calculated to corrupt even a police force of better repute than that of Ceylon.

ITALIANS OCCUPY HILL 652.

FIRM FRENCH STAND ON WEST FRONT.

ITALIANS CAPTURE HILL 652.

THE KEY TO ENEMY DEFENCES.

ALL POSITIONS IN GORIZIA MAINTAINED-

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 3-15 p.m., May 20.

An Italian communiqué says yesterday morning we attacked and captured after long severe struggle, Hill 652 at Vodice, which is the key of enemy defences northward of Montesanto. We took 379 prisoners. We maintained all our positions eastward of Gorizia against persistent attacks.

EXTENSION OF ITALIAN FRONT.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 3-15 p.m., May 20.

An Austrian communiqué, after declaring that the Italian mass attacks against the Vodice heights on the 18th, were repulsed, admits that the Italians as a result of the week's fighting have extended their bridgehead at Plava by two kilometres.

ALLIED DRIFTERS IN ADRIATIC.

RAIDED BY AUSTRIAN CRUISERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., May 20.

The Admiralty announces that early on Tuesday Austrian light cruisers and destroyers raided the Allied drifter line in the Adriatic and sank fourteen British drifters, from which the Austrians claim to have taken seventy-two prisoners. Warships, the Dartmouth, and the Bristol and the French and Italian destroyers co-operating, chased off the enemy. The chase continued with the enemy under heavy continuous fire. When near Cattaro, the enemy battleships approaching, we drew off.

Italian airmen attacked the warships outside Cattaro and assert that a cruiser heavily on fire was towed towards Cattaro in a sinking condition.

The British Admiral reports that another was badly damaged. He adds that a submarine torpedoed the Dartmouth which returned to port.

Three were killed and five are missing, believed dead, and seven wounded. There were no other casualties.

VICEROY'S WAR SUMMARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 20

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated May 19th.

The Germans made repeated attacks both on the British position east of Arras, and the French positions on the plateau north of the river Aisne. They at first won back a narrow strip of ground between the river Scarpe and Gavrelle and they also regained part of Bullecourt, but the British eventuahy forced them back from both points inflicting on them the heaviest losses and the whole of Bullecourt, for the possession of which there has been constant and servere fighting since May 3rd, is now in the hands of the British.

The extraordinary persistence with which the Germans counter-attacked the recently won French positions show the value they attach to them. The Germans, at one time, gained ground north-east of Soissons, but only to be immediately repulsed and the French have made further progress east of Coaonne.

The long prepared Italian offensive has been vigorously launched on the Isonzo front. Heavy artillery preparation reached its climax on the 14th, when the infantry attacked north and east of Gorizia. Great trench mortars of 10-inch calibre hurling huge bomb 2,500 yards, had been specially effective and the infantry crossing the river at Pleaba and several other places in its neighborhood, attacked the mountainous Kuk position with great dash and succeeded in establishing themselves on the eastern bank of the Isonzo. Progress east of Gorizia where the Austrian artillery had been massed was slower, but on the whole lines the Italians made consiiderable advance over a stretch nearly 20 miles, capturing 4,021 prisoners and beat back counter-attacks.

The British again attacked on the Salonica front in the neighbourhood of Lake Doiran and advanced half a mile on a front of three miles.

A flotilla of American destroyers is now co-operating with the British naval forces in European waters and rendering services of great value. The American naval authorities have declared their section furnishing the largest measure of assistance to the Allies that may be consistent with the protection of the American Coast.

There is further drop in the number of ships sunk by submarines and mines and an increase in arrivals and sailings. 2,502 merchant vessels of all nationalities arrived and 2,552 sailed from the British ports. Eighteen British vessels over, and five 1,600 tons under were sunk.

SUCCESSFUL RAID NEAR GOUZEAUCOURT.

THREE ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED.

PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 20.

A British communiqué says we made a successful raid last night north-east of Gouzeaucourt, and took prisoners. We repulsed hostile raids eastward of Loos, north-eastward of Amentieres and eastward of Ypres.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON SCARPE.

TWO ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 3-15 p.m., May 20.

A British communiqué says hostile artillery was active on the Scarpe and north-eastward of Epehy.

Two German aeroplanes were brought down. Five of ours are missing. Two hostile balloons were destroyed.

ENEMY COUNTERATTACK DRIVEN BACK ON STRUMA.

AERODROME AT DRAMA BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 20.

A British Salonika communiqué says we drove back a heavy enemy counter-attack on our new positions on the Struma.

The naval air service successfully bombed the aerodrome and camp at Drama.

MASTERING SUBMARINES.

MR. KENNEDY JONES ON SUCCESS OF NEW METHODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 3-15 p.m., May 20.

Mr. Kennedy Jones, speaking at Edinburgh, said we were beginning to master submarines, thanks to the new methods which had hitherto been successful.

CAMERONIA TORPEDOED.

STORY OF THE SURVIVORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., May 20.

The Pressbureau states that the British troopship Cameronia was torpedoed on the 15th instant. Of the military on board, one officer and 128 of other ranks are missing, and of the crew two officers and nine men.

LATER.

The survivors of the Cameronia state she was torpedoed in the afternoon in calm sea. The submarine was invisible. The explosion was severe and killed and injured many of the crew and soldiers. The latter included the British, Scottish and Irish, but were mostly men from the Midlands.

There was no panic, men soon taking their stations. Boats were smartly launched, but first one was smashed and there were many casualties. The ship sank in half an hour, yet numbers of troops got on board the destroyers and lifeboats with comparatively small loss. The destroyers came alongside just like trains drawing up in a station. The troops were ordered to jump on board and stop when told, thus oberloading was prevented.

The Chief Officer perished while diving in an attempt to rescue a soldier who had fallen between the ships.

Captain Bone, author of "The Brassbounder," was the last to leave, jumping from the bridge to the wireless apparatus of the destroyer and sliding to the deck.

The Brahman Mahasava or Brahman Conference will be held at Delhi on the 25th, 26th and 27th instant list of subjects to be discussed and detailed informations can be obtained from Pandit Kashinath, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Brahman Sava, Mahalla Nilkatara, Delhi.

FIRM FRENCH STAND.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT NEAR BRAYE.

ENEMY ASSAULTING WAVES BROKEN UP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 20.

A French communiqué says, last night, after violent bombardment the Germans attacked north-west of Braye from the Chevrigny Ridge to the Oise canal. Our barrages and machinegun fire broke up the assaulting waves which were only able to gain a foothold in our advanced elements west of the attacking front.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 3-15 p.m., May 20.

A French communiqué says there was no infantry action. The artillery was sometimes violent on Chemin-des-Dames, at Hurtebis and on the California Plateau.

DESTROYER BOUTEFEU STRIKES A MINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 19.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., May 20.

The destroyer Boutefeu struck a mine and was lost. A few lives were lost.

GERMAN DREAD OF AFTER WAR TRADE.

FEAR OF AN IMPERIAL CUSTOMS UNION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 3-15 p.m., May 20.

The big industrial paper "Rheinisch Westfaelische Zeitung" publishes an article showing a further spread of the scare regarding the after-war trade which has started in the German banking press, including the "Berliner Tageblatt," the "Lokal-Anzeiger" and the "Frankfurter Zeitung." The article seems to have the deliberate intention of preparing the German nation for the surrender of all political claims if only peace can be obtained on the pre-war trade conditions.

The article is especially apprehensive regarding the effects of the Imperial Conference which it dreads far more than the Paris Conference. It says the establishment of an Imperial Customs Union would be a matter of extreme gravity for Germany as it would, by its weight, draw a number of smaller States into its orbit. This would be intensified if America joined with a view to defeating German supremacy in trade and establishing Anglo-Saxon world domination.

HOW TO REPAIR PRE-WAR POSITION.

The article concludes:—"We shall shortly have to face the most disagreeable facts. We can only gradually repair our pre-war position in the world's market, but conditions of peace offer our first opportunity. Unless, however, we succeed in extorting from England an absolutely unrestricted and most favoured nation treatment throughout the British Empire, we shall see our hands forcibly tied in other directions by those who take their political and commercial cue from her. Our foreign trade will inevitably lag behind that of the Powers who are now preparing by drawing closer the bonds uniting them to conquer us in the coming trade war."

ESCAPING FROM PLACE OF INTERNMENT.

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 19.

Mr. W. N. Delevinge I.C.S., presiding over the Midnapore Special Tribunal disposed of a case in which a man named Prokash Chunder Chowdhury was charged with escaping from the place of internment. The accused was a political suspect. He was arrested and kept in the Presidency jail where order of internment was served on him in August last. After staying in the place of internment in the Bankura district for five days the accused escaped and absconded for about eight months. He was arrested at Chittagong and brought down to Midnapore for trial. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION IN U. S.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S EXHORTATION.

"NOT A TIME FOR COMPLIMENTS.'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 19.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., May 20.

President Wilson, in a proclamation announcing that national registration will be taken on June 5th, says:—"The power against which we are arrayed sought to impose its will upon the world by force. To this end it has increased its armaments until it has changed the face of the war. In the sense in which we have been wont to think of armies there are no armies in this struggle, there are entire nations armed. But men remaining to till the soil and man factories are no less a part of the army in France than men beneath the battle flag. It must be so with us.

NATION—NOT ARMY—TO BE TRAINED.

It is not the army that we must train and shape for war, it is the nation, and to this end our people must exhibit one compact front against the common foe. But this connot be done if each man pursues his own private purpose; all must pursue one purpose. The nation needs all men but it needs each man not in the field which will please him but in the endeavour that will best serve the common good. Thus, though the sharpshooter might be pleased to operate the trip the hammer in forging great guns, and the expert machinist might desire to march with the flag, the nation is being served only when the sharpshooter marches and the machinist remains at levers. The whole nation must be a team in which each man must play his part. It is most fitting therefore that to this end the Congress has provided that the nation shall be classified for service, to place men in that position which shall best serve the common good. The significance of this cannot be overestimated; it is a new thing in history and a landmark in our progress."

MR. ROOSEVELT AND HIS VOLUNTEERS.

In refusing to send Mr. Roosevelt and his volunteers to France the President said that to do so would seriously interfere with the carrying out of America's chief and most important purpose, namely, prompt creation and early use of an effective army. The President added that it would be agreeable to him to pay a compliment alike to the Allies and to Mr. Roosevelt by sending the latter and admits that such a step would have a fine effect politically and would make a profound impression, but "this is not the time or occasion for compliments not calculated to contribute to the successful progress of the war. Business now on hand is not dramatic, it is practical and characterised by scientific definiteness and precision, and I shall act with due regard to this at every step. Every particular of the business is under expert advice on both sides of the water."

STATE BANK IN INDIA URGED.

TO FACILITATE LOANS FOR PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., May 21.

At a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, Lord Carmichael presiding, Mr. A. C. Chatterji, of the United Provinces, urged the formation of a State Bank in India in order to facilitate the raising of loans in India for purposes of production and development.

MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

SIGNED AND PRESENTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., May 21.

The Mesopotamia report has been signed and presented.

INDIA OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., May 21.

Mr. F. H. Lucas has been appointed Secretary to the Financial Department of the India Office in succession to Mr. Newmarch, retired. Mr. C. H. Kisch succeeds Mr. Lucas.

CANADA AND COMPULSORY SERVICE

SIR R. BORDEN ON ITS NECESSITY.

REINFORCING CANADIAN STRENGTH.

OPPOSITION SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, May 19.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., May 20.

Sir Robert Borden's announcement regarding compulsory service has not surprised the country because the demand for some form of compulsion voiced by the military, trade, municipal and other representative bodies has been insistent lately in most parts of Canada. The Premier laid stress on the necessity of reinforcing the Canadian divisions, if Canada's splendid effort was to be maintained. It was apparent that the voluntary system would not yield the substantial results hoped for and he believed that the time had come when the authority of the State should be invoked to provide the necessary reinforcements to sustain the gallant men who had held lines for months. Was there not a call from those who had fallen in France and Belgium, who had died that Canada might live that their sacrifice should not be in vain?

Sir Robert Borden proceeded: "I have considered the matter and recognise that the responsibility is serious, but I do not shrink from it, therefore it is my duty to announce that the Government will make early proposals to provide by compulsory military service the enlistment on a selective basis of such reinforcements as may be necessary to maintain Canada's army in the field as one of the finest fighting units in the Empire. The number of men required will not be less than fifty thousand, probably one hundred thousand. I hope that when the proposals are submitted all members will receive them with the sense of greatness of the issue involved by the war, with deep realisation of the sacrifices we have already made, the purposes for which they have been made and with a firm determination on our part to do our duty in the great struggle to the very end, whatever that may be."

OPPOSITION PLEDGED TO SUPPORT.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier followed. He pledged the support of the Opposition to do its duty in such a way as to ensure that the best methods would be adopted to secure that victory for which all were longing and which, they hoped, would certainly come, early or late. The Government's policy, when submitted, would be considered in that spirit.

SIR. BORDEN ON IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

SIR. W. LAURIER INVITED TO AFTER WAR CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, May 19.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., May 20.

In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Borden made a statement regarding the Imperial Cabinet Conference. He said: "The proposed annual meetings of the Imperial Cabinet will be of advantage to the overseas Dominions, as hereafter the British Cabinet will not decide matters first and consult us afterwards, but will deliberate on all questions of Imperial policy in conjunction with the representatives of the Dominions and India. But this will in no way infringe the power and autonomy of the Dominions, as all decisions are subject to the assent of the various parliaments."

Sir Robert Borden said the proposal for an Imperial Parliament was rejected as neither feasible nor wise. Under no other relations than these existing could the Dominions have done so much towards the prosecution of the war and the measure of what they were ready to do in future was their record of the past.

Sir Robert Borden invited Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Leader of the Opposition, to accompany him to London as a second representative of Canada at the after-war conference. (Cheers).

Sir Robert Borden said he had declined to ask the United Kingdom to make any change in its fiscal policy purely for the purpose of giving preference to the products of Canada. Inter-Imperial trade would be fostered and improved by cheaper transportation. The naval power of the Empire should be so increased that overseas paths should not be closed up in peace or war.

Dealing with admission of India to the War Conference Sir Robert Borden paid a tribute to the fairness and moderateness of India's representatives as a result of which the Government had decided that regulations regarding the immigration of Indians into Canada should be on the same basis as Indian regulations of Canadians.

MARVELS OF ITALIAN WARFARE.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING'S IMPRESSIONS.

'HEAVIEST ARTILLERY ON HIGHEST PEAKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON. May 19.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., May 20.

Mr. Kipling has just returned from a visit to the Italian front, the Carso, Isonzo and Trentino, and has given some impressions to Reuter's representative. He is full of enthusiasm for the Italian army and what it is doing, and is equally confident of its ability to conquer. He spoke with keen admiration of the mechanics of the Italian transportation in face of almost unrealisable problem of warfare among mountain snows. He said, "Italy has given battle in the third dimension; she has lifted her heaviest artillery to the highest peaks."

A STAFF OFFICER'S NARRATIVE.

In this connection graphic particulars have been gathered by Reuter from a Staff officer just returned from Italy. He says that hundreds of guns have been placed in a position where one would think it impossible to place one. He has seen the heaviest artillery in caverns dug out of solid rock at the height of 5,800 feet above the sea, and has heard some working at 10,000 feet elevation. The familiar signs of war are absent; there are no flat stretches of land no sandbagged trenches, nothing but mountains with wonderful trenches lined with concrete and strips of metal. One has the impression that Italy is building fortifications for the wars of the next century, but simultaneously she is keeping her eye on the mountain in front, intending to capture it one day

The Staff officer says that more astonishing than guns firing from mountain top is the fact that the guns are got there. All up the mountain slopes are terrifying zig-zag roads; you look right down a precipice and at corners there is nothing to prevent you flying into space, while speed must be kept up to keep the engines going. Up these roads come lorries, guns and all traffic of war. The Staff officer speaks enthusiastically of the smartness of soldiers and the completeness of preparations. Italy before the war was as unprepared as England, but is now manufacturing all her own guns, ammunition and stores in a way absolutely extraordinary.

FUTILE GERMAN THREATS.

RUSSIANS REFUSE TO FRATERNISE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 20.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Nord-sud Agency" states that on the Riga front, despite the German threats to overwhelm with gas the regiments refusing to fraternise, the Russian soldiers have everywhere resolutely declined. The disappointed Germans have opened a hurricane of heavy artillery fire against the Russian line

M. KERENSKY'S ORDER.

EVERYONE MUST DO HIS SHARE IN DEFENDING THE COUNTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, May 19.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. May 21.

M. Kerensky, Minister of War, has issued an order to the armies that the country is endangered and everyone must do his share in defending it. No requests for resignation by high command in the desire to escape responsibility at this grave time will be entertained by him. Deserters are enjoined to return to the army and the fleet on the date prescribed, namely 28th instant. All who disobey will be severely punished.

The Generals commanding armies have returned to the front after conferring with the Government and the executives of the Duma and delegates.

CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH IN REICHSTAG.

SATISFIES NEITHER SIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 20.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag seems to have satisfied neither side.

It is believed, however, that he would have caused further controversy by accepting or rejecting the annexation policy.

MASSACRE OF JEWS IN PALESTINE.

NECESSITY TO DESIST TO BE IMPRESSED ON TURKEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 20.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegram Company says that a member of the Reichstag asked the Chancellor to impress Turkey with the necessity for putting an end to the massacre of Jews in Palestine.

U. S. FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

GREAT SPEECHES AT LONDON GATHERING.

DR. PAGE AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

"ROLL UP THE HINDENBURG LINE."

Amid outbursts of Anglo-American enthusiasm probably never equalled in Great Britain, writes "Daily Mail," brilliant speeches on the United States' entry into the war were delivered by the Prime Minister and the American Ambassador before a gathering of nearly a thousand members and guests of the American Luncheon Club on April 12. Both Mr. Lloyd George and Dr. Walter Hines Page rose to the height of the historic occassion.

The toast of "The President of the United States of America" was given by the chairman, after which the company sang "My country 'tis of thee." The health of the Prime Minister, given from the chair, also roused the gathering to a display of warmth, and indeed of affection, that showed to what heights of fervour our American kinsmen can rise.

"THE AMERICAN IDEAL.

Dr. Page, who was received with great applause said in the course of his eloquent speech:—

"Of our coming oversea to fight, many consequences will flow. First and foremost, we all trust, will be an earlier victory. Then there will be a better understanding of us by the free nations of Europe, and of the free nations of Europe by us. This is the largest constructive political need of the world. We come in answer only to this high call of duty, not for any material reward, not for territory, not for an indemnity nor for conquest, nor for anything save only the high duty to succour democracy when it is desparately and villainously assailed. We come only for an ideal. That is the republic.

"The republic is a system of society, a scheme of life, a plan of freedom, a state of mind, an ideal that every human being shall have the utmost possible opportunity for his individual development, and that nothing shall be put in the way of that development. It was for this and upon this that our fathers established it. (Applause.) It is to make sure that this ideal shall not now perish from the earth that brings us into this war.

"High as the cost and great as the toll may be, we shall be better for standing where we have always stood whatever the cost. (Cheers.) I fear I have told Mr. Lloyd George many American legends, but there is one that I have not dared to tell him privately. It requires the intimate confidence of a public gathering. It is a legend that we believe and therefore it is bound to be true. It is that all really great Englishmen go to the States when they die. (Laughter.) All great makers of English literature have become ours too. All great mariners and discoverers and sailors of the race, they seem ours, too. All great friends of human freedom, they, too, belong to us. Now the energetic spirit of Mr. Lloyd George has outrun the processes of nature and it has gone to the United States before he has died." (Cheers.)

The scene was one to move a man of less emotional temperament than Mr. Lloyd George, who with the Stars and Stripes suspended behind him, stood for some seconds waiting until the cheering should cease.

MILITARY AUTOCRACY.

Mr. Lloyd George at the outset confessed himself in the happy position of being the first Minister of the British Crown to salute the American people as comrades in arms. (Loud cheers.) He was glad not merely because of the stupendous resources that their great nation could bring to the succour of the Allies, but he rejoiced as a democrat that the entrance of America gave the final seal to the character of conflict against the spirit of military autocracy throughout the world. That was the spirit of the great address of the Ambassador.

America's noble tradition, which has never been broken, he said, is never to enter into a war except for liberty, and this is the greatest struggle for liberty in history. (Cheers.) He was not surprised that America took time to consider her action. Most wars in the past had been wars of aggrandisement, for dynastic purpose. Most wars in the past had been were at their old tricks—(laughter)—that although they saw France fighting, they may have registered her as a poor victim of the monarchical swashbucklers—(laughter and cheers)—but it was now clear that it was a great fight for human liberty.

The United States had not known what they had suffered in Europe from the Prussian military caste, Prussia was not a democracy. The Kaiser promised that it would be after the war. (Laughter.) "I think he is right," said Mr. Lloyd George. (Loud cheers.) But Prussia if not a democracy was an army—(cheers)—it had developed education and science to the one dominant purpose of an all-conquering army to control the world caste. (Cheers.)

FIFTY YEARS' MENACE.

"That was what they had had to deal with in these old countries. It got on the nerves of Europe. They knew what it all meant. The incessant tramp of legions on the drill ground had got into the Prussian head, and the Kaiser, witnessing the reviews, got drunk with the sound of it, uttering the law from Potsdam as if it were the new Sinai. Europe was anxious and apprehensive, but they did not know the moment when the blow would come. This was the menace from which they suffered for fifty years. It paralysed States that should have been thinking of their own development."

France! exclaimed the Premier in solemn tones, none but Frenchmen can tell what they have suffered from tyranny, patiently and with dignity, until the hour of deliverance came. (Loud cheers.) The most characteristic of all the Prussian institutions is the Hindenburg line. (Laughter.) What is the Hindenburg line? It is a line drawn across the territory of other people. (Laughter.) That line had been drawn in Europe for fifty years.

Europe, after enduring this for generations, made up its mind at last that the Hindenburg line must be drawn along the legitimate frontier of Germany. (Cheers.) This has been a fight for the emancipation of the peoples of Europe and of the world.

The Prime Minister then touched on Germany's conduct in relation to America, the sinking of American ships and the prohibition of the freedom of American citizens to cross the seas. The Hindenburg line, he said, was drawn along the shores of America, and the Americans were told they must not cross it, and the Americans said, "What is this?" (Laughter.) They said, "The place for that line was not America, but the Rhine—(cheers and laughter)—and we mean to help you to roll it up." (Cheers.) The first great point is that this is a fight for freedom, or America would not come in. The next is the Russian revolution. (Cheers.)

U-BOAT CALCULATIONS.

Russia engaged in this great war for the freedom of Serbia, Rumania, and Montenegro. They wanted to make their own country free and they had now done so. The revolution was a proof of the character of the struggle, that it was for liberty, and if it showed that national discipline was a condition of national freedom, they would indeed become free.

Why did Germany provoke America? I have been asked. It has been suggested that there are certain elements in American life which the Germans thought would make it impossible for America to declare war. That I can hardly believe. But I read this morning that Hindenburg reckoned on the submarine campaign putting Great Britain out of action before America could be ready, as America could not be ready for twelve months. He didn't know America. (Laughter.) It is not wise to make calculations of that kind. It is for us to see that Hindenburg's reckoning in this respect is as false as the reckoning about the line which we have broken already. (Cheers.)

OUR BLUNDERS.

We are a slow people in these islands—(laughter and cheers)—but we get there. (Laughter.) You get there sooner, and that's why I'm glad to see you in. (Laughter.) We have tried every blunder. We have, in golfing parlance, got into every bunker, but we have made a good stroke with the niblick—(laughter)—and have got well out on to the course. (Cheers.) It will be well worth America's while to study our blunders, so as to begin where we are now—(laughter)—and not where we were three years ago. (Cheers.) It is well to remember that a step if taken to-day may lead to victory which if taken to-morrow may barely avert disaster.

AT CONFERENCE TABLE.

The war was a new country for us all, trackless and mapless, but we found the way, and I'm so glad you are sending your military experts here to interchange experience with the men who have been through it all in the last anxious three years. America has helped us even to win the battle of Arras. What destroyed the German trenches and shattered the barbed wire? I remember. I see the friend here arranging to order the machinery which made those guns from America. (Laughter and cheers.) Not all of them. (Laughter and cheers.) You had your share. (Laughter.) It was a bad day for Prussian autocracy when it challenged the great Republic of the West.

We know what America can do and we also know that now she is in it she will do it—(cheers)—she will wage an effective and successful war. There is something more important. She will ensure a beneficent peace. (Cheers.) I am the last man in the world, knowing the fears and the anxieties of the last three years, to say that America's succour was not something to rejoice in, but I rejoiced even more to know that America was going to win her right to be at the conference table when the terms of peace are settled. (Loud cheers.)

DEMOCRACY AND PEACE.

These times will settle the course of human life for God knows how many ages, and it would have been tragic if America had not been there. I can see a peace which will not be the beginning of war, the beginning of strife and bloodshed. The world is old. It has never had peace. It has been rocking and swaying like an ocean. Europe has always lived under the menace of the sword. When this war began two-thirds of Europe was under autocratic rule. It is now the other way about. (Cheers.) A democracy means peace. (Cheers.) If Prussia had been a democracy there would have been no war. ("Hear, hear.")

But strange things have happened in this war, and stranger things are coming—coming rapidly. Six weeks ago Russia was an autocracy. She is now one of the most advanced democracies in the world. ("Hear, hear.") To-day we are waging the most awful war that the world has ever witnessed. To-morrow, perhaps a not distant to-morrow, war may be erased from the catalogue of human crimes. (Loud cheers.)

To-day we may be witnessing something like that fierce outburst of winter which comes before the complete triumph of summer. (Cheers.) To drive out of forty miles of French soil those enemies who had invaded it—(cheers)—"they attacked at dawn"—a significant phrase! The breaking up of the dark rule of the Turk, which for centuries has clouded the sunniest land in the world, the freeing of Russia from the cloud which like a shroud had hung over it so long, the declaration of President Wilson coming with the might of a great nation into the struggle for liberty, these things are the heralds of the dawn. 'They attacked with the dawn.' And this means that the world will go forwad in the full radiance of the perfect day. (Great cheering.)

At the close of the Prime Minister's speech the audience rose and cheered enthusiastically.

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SIMLA EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

EXEMPTIONS FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 19.

The Simla Exemption Tribunal renewed its work this morning at 10-30 at the premises of the cutchery as usual. There were 30 applicants required to appear before the Tribunal. The first eight applicants on the list belonged to the Home Department and were all represented by Mr. G. Mackworth Young of the department. It was urged on behalf of them that they were all indispensible men and it would be opposed to public interest should they be withdrawn from their present work and detailed for war work. Messrs. G. Mackworth Young, D. D. Baird, W. Booth Gravely, E. H. Frost, and M. O. Dover were all exempted from general service for six months but they were liable for such general service training as was consistent with their official duties. The applications on behalf of Messrs. A. G. Smith and A. Lawrence were withdrawn the reason in the case of the latter being that he was over 41 years of age and as such was not liable for general service at all. Mr. F. H. T. Ward was at present on sick leave but in his case also exemption on terms similar to that granted to Mr. Young was granted from the time he returned from sick leave.

Mr. C. E. Low, Secretary of the Commerce and Industry Department represented the cases of six officials of his department comprising of Messrs. A. H. Ley, Deputy Secretary, S. H. Slater, officer on special duty, I. D. Elliott and G. S. Hardy, Under Secretaries, and E. P. Jones and D. C'Sullivan, Registrar and Superintendent respectively. Mr. Low stated that they were all employed on very important duty and their work had a very serious bearing on the prosecution of the war. The Tribunal accordingly passed a uniform order on all granting them exemption from general service for six months but making them liable to such general service training as was consistent with their official duties.

The Director General of the Indian Medical Service had applied for exemption on behalf of Messrs. F. Buller Warde, E. N. L. Hyphes, N. E. Dealton, F. R. Evans and J. C. C. Peachey. The first two gentlemen, who were medically classed "A," were granted, as usual, exemption from general service but not from such general service training as was consistent with their official duties. Mr. Dalton and Mr. Evans who were medically classed "D" *i.e.*, temporarily unfit, were granted total exemption for six months. Mr. Peachy, who was classed "C", was ordered to undergo fresh examination.

Mr. L. H. M. Heathcots, Engineer, Simla Division and that 80 per cent. of the European employes were out on military duty and that it was essential that a European should be in charge of the Simla Division as Simla was for 7 months the headquarters of the Government of India. Further he had to be away on tour during 15 days of the month and his tour extended over from Kalka to the borders of Tibet. Under these circumstances he pleaded for total exemption from general service though he had no objection for local service. The tribunal thought these reasons weighty enough and granted exemption prayed for.

THE VICEROY'S STAFF.

A next batch of applicants comprised Messrs. J. L. Maffey, Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, J. V. S. Wilkinson, J. E. Wilson, H. St. Clair Freitas, H. H. Bowen, J. S. Johnson and R. E. Dobson of the Private Secretary's office. The Assistant Private Secretary in his note to the Tribunal stated that unlike other officers a certain proportion of Europeans was essential. Most of the work turned out was of a confidential nature and any dislocation of the work would have serious consequences reaching on various departments of Government of India. The work was also urgent and important besides being very confidential. The office had also a printing office which turned out very confidential matter. The tribunal granted total exemption for Messrs. Maffey and Wilson. In the case of Mr. Wilkinson, for whom total exemption from general service was wanted, the tribunal granted exemption from general service but not such general service training as was consistent with his official duties. In the case of Mr. Freitas, who was classed "C", the Tribunal ordered him to be re-examined medically. Mr. Bowen was exempted from general service for 6 months but not from such general service training as his official duties would permit. In the case of Messrs. Johnson and Dobson it was ordered that before they are called up for general service the office should be given a month's notice.

WORLD'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Walter Kinsella, the young American professional, who visited England in the spring of 1914, is claiming the title of World's Champion of Tennis, which was resigned by Mr. Jay Gould a few months ago. Mr. Gould, it will be remembered, beat G. F. Covey, the former holder, at Philadelphia in March, 1914.

Kinsella states that he has repeatedly challenged Mr. Gould during the past two years, but owing to an agreement between Mr. Gould's backers and Covey the holder felt unable to meet him. Kinsella, when in England in 1914, beat Edward Johnson, C. "Punch" Fairs, and Peter Latham level, and has since defeated Fairs and Jack White in New York.

THE COMMON SENSE COURTS AND THE CITY COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Very interesting and rather instructive correspondence regarding the question whether there should be a City Court in addition to the High Court and the Small Causes Court or whether the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court should be raised to a higher limit of value and extended to more numerous classes of suits have recenty appeared from the pens of Messrs. Baptista and Velinkar, Bars-at-law. They both are in favour of establising an additional separate "City Court" and are almost also in agreement with regard to what they style "the Common-Sense Courts" on the lines of the Honorary Presidency Magistrate's Courts. As for the latter, their contentions are more or less convincing and if such courts are established doubtless there should be a very great reduction in the number of suits now dealt with by the Small Causes Court, and to such an extent that out of the present five judges, no less than two can be made free to attend to other classes of suits and suits of higher limit of value than now disposed of by the Small Causes Court. Mr. Baptista suggests the limit of value of suits to be dealt with by the Common-Sense Courts to Rs. 100 and Mr. Velinkar restricts it to Rs. 50. I think the limit of Rs. 100 is not a high one and with a view to obtain sufficient relief for the existing number of judges of the Small Causes Court it should at least be what Mr. Baptista suggests.

With regard to the establishment of an additional separate Court—the City Court.—I do not think there is any desirability or necessity for so doing. The most important object is not to enhance the number of Courts but to secure reduction of costs of litigation under the present system prevailing in the High Court for suits of the value exceeding Rs. 2,000 and certain classes of suits which the Small Causes Court has no jurisdiction over. It is the avoidance of high costs in comparatively small suits and proceedings and the attainment of expedition in the disposal of such suits and proceedings we have to aim at. I do not think these fundamental objects could at all be attained by the suggested additional "City Court."

In my humble opinion it is neither desirable nor necessary to have an additional court intermediary between the High Court and the Small Causes Court but that the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court should be raised to a higher limit of value, say upto Rs. 5,000 and extended to more numerous classes of suits including suits for claims against immoveable properties and for damages for defamation, breach of contracts of any and every kind, breach of promises in matrimonial and other matters, etc., *subject to* the right of appeal to the High Court on all points of law and also on questions of facts with regard to suits for more than Rs. 2,500.

With a view to secure reduction in the costs of litigation which are in the High Court suits not only exorbitant but scandalously ruinous to persons of moderate means, and much more so to those who are unfortunately not conversant with the English language. I beg to suggest the following:—

1. That barristers, advocates, attorneys (Solicitors) and even pleaders may be allowed to appear on the Original Side of the High Court in the same way as barristers and advocates, as is the case in Madras and other places.

2. That no lawyer should be allowed to charge or ask for higher fees than those specified by the High Court Rules, nor should he be permitted to protract correspondence unnecessarily and any breach by any one of the legal profession should be properly noticed and dealt with in an exemplary manner by the High Court. Of course, the High Court shall frame such rules as would entitle members of the different classes of the legal profession to charge or ask for separate scale of fees in accordance with the classes of the profession they belong to and with their professional standing of specified number of years.

3. That lawyers should not be permitted to charge or ask for full specified fee until and unless they attend the Court in the suits throughout and do not leave their clients in the lurch or to their brother lawyers in the suits and freely attend to other suits as well, after pocketing the fees for suits which they do not attend to throughout.

4. That it should be left optional to a litigant to be represented on the Original Side of the High Court *as well*, with or without the intermediary of the attorney between him and the counsel.

If the suggestions of Messrs. Baptista and Velinkar for the establishment of the Common Sense Courts ever bear fruition I would suggest that certain Municipal cases out of thousands in number which are now tried by the Stipendiary Magistrates should also be transferred to these courts to avoid delay in the execution of sanitary measures. By such a procedure the despatch of business connected with Municipal prosecutions will be expedited and the frequent postponements, which are a source of annoyance both to the public and the municipal officials will be checked, and the consequent more prompt disposal of cases will certainly act as a check on the Municipal subordinates and tend to bring their shortcomings to notice.

By the transference of certain Municipal cases to the Common Sense Courts the following advantages can be secured, viz:—

(a) It will greatly relieve the courts of stipendiary magistrates of the immense strain caused by a block of Municipal cases and will enable them to devote their greater attention to police and private prosecutions for offences under the Indian Penal Code, etc. and thus to avoid delay in the disposal of such prosecutions;

(b) The existing delay in the trial of Municipal cases will be avoided and thus the Municipal work of general sanitation will be rapidly proceeded with;

(c) It will, as a matter of course, avoid too many and too frequent postponements and consequent tardiness of justice in all municipal, police and private prosecutions as is frequently the case now. It will not only relieve the rate-payers and the public of the unnecessary inconvenience and annoyance but will also greatly relieve the police and municipal officers of having to wait for hours together while prosecutions foreign to their own are going on. This consequently interferes with their usual legitimate office duties and other important outside duties pertaining to their posts, and causes unnecessary waste of public time and energy of these officers.

(d) It will enable the Municipal cases to be taken up and disposed of *daily* and not merely on Tuesdays and Fridays and will certainly expedite the progress of general sanitation and will also leave no time to both parties for cases to be patched up;

(e) These Common Sense Courts can afford to have sufficient time to view the sites and premises personally, whenever necessary and to obtain a correct idea as to the real condition of affairs. This will greatly help these courts to form a conscientious opinion of the cases under their notice. At present, the stipendiary magistrates are, owing to pressure of other work, very loathe to inspect the sites etc., personally and the result is not at all satisfactory either to the Municipality or the rate-payers and the general public. It also gives a fair cause of complaint both to the Municipal officers and parties prosecuted when the magistrates believe one and not the other without actually inspecting the sites or premises or personally ascertaining the true and real condition of affairs.

I would rather prefer a special court for all Municipal cases and for cases for all offences under the Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals and affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals mentioned in Chapter XIV and affecting the human body mentioned in Chapter XVI of the Indian Penal Code, and such a court should be under a man possessing special knowledge which can be brought to bear on the classes of cases to be tried by him.—Yours, etc.

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

VICTORIAS AS AMBULANCE.

The "Statesman" writes:—

"A letter from the Bombay Commissioner of Police to the Secretary of the local Trades Association, dated April 24, proves that in one respect at least there can be no question as to which of the two cities is "urbs prima." In February last the victim of a motor-car accidentally died whilst being taken to a hospital in a victoria—presumably what Calcutta would describe as a "ticca gharry." The Coroner commented severely on the fact that no properly equipped ambulances were available for such cases. The Trades Association thereupon inquired as to the whereabouts of seven wheeled ambulances it presented to the city several years ago. The Commissioner of Police replied that the ambulances were located at the police stations but that they could "never replace the convenient and speedy method of taking injured persons to hospital in a victoria." The only alternative, he added, was a fleet of motor ambulances and for that Bombay must wait. Calcutta cannot boast of a fleet but it can boast at least of one very efficient motor ambulance provided with a pulmotor for restoring consciousness. To Calcutta it will seem incredible that Bombay, despite the impetus it must have received in this connection from its efficient war hospitals, is still living in the era of victorias and hand propelled ambulances where its street casualties are concerned."

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the last December meeting of the All-India Congress Committee it was decided that the question of making the province of Sind, an independent circle in the Congress Organization, was referred to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for its opinion. I understand that this question came up before the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee early this year, but owing to reasons which are not known in Sind, the matter was put off to some other date. It appears that the question has not again been taken up and it was because this Provincial Congress Committee failed to fulfil its duty in this respect in time that at the April meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, the members were compelled to postpone the decision of the question as the Bombay Committee had not submitted a report on the question. Several letters have been written by different persons from Sind and a special resolution was recently passed by the Karachi District Congress Committee calling upon the secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, but the secretaries have not apparently had the courtesy to make a reply. One cannot understand this extraordinary dilatoriness and indifference. May I hope that the publication of this letter in your valued paper will help to bring matters to a head at any early date.—Yours, etc.,

A SINDHI CONGRESSMAN.

LICENSED EATING-HOUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is gratifying to see that the Municipal Health Authorities, have, though late in the day, set themselves to impose on all restaurant-keepers the necessity for complying with certain requirements from a health point of view. This action certainly will have a wholesome effect on the numerous public who will now be able to partake of their meals more at ease. Large numbers of the middle and poorer classes, many of them from the suburbs, utilise these restaurants particularly in the forenoon for a meal which they do not find it convenient to fetch from their homes and these particularly must necessarily feel most grateful for the action that is being taken. Sanitary measures on the part of a not impecunious class of caterers is indeed imperative in the interests of the health of a public from whom they have, in many cases, built up a very good business. Chief among the improvements to be affected, are the arrangements for the proper storage of water in the kind of receptacle specified by the authorities and the cleanliness and proper flooring of the kitchen which must be entirely distinct from the restaurant. There are many other demands made among which are the tinning of metal utensils at regular periods. When all these have been complied with the Municipal Health Authorities shall grant a license in addition to the one granted by the Police Licensing Department which has hitherto been the sole licensing authority. We take it too that the Health Authorities will make periodical inspections of these places with the view to see that all demands are fully complied with.—Yours, etc.,

M. L. DOUGLAS.

Bombay, 20th May, 1917.

Official and Personal.

The statement which has appeared in certain papers that the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah is or ever was a candidate for the membership of the Bombay Executive Council in succession to the Hon. Mr. Chaubal is entirely devoid of foundation.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has appointed the Hon. Mr. Lala Madhosudan Dayal of Meerut, Mr. A. H. Mirza of Bareilly and Mr. B. R. Briscoe of the Cawnpore Cotton Mills as members of U. P. Board of Industries in the place of the Principal of the Rurki College, the late Rao Prag Narain Bhargava and Mr. A. B. Shakespear.

INDIANS AND DEFENCE FORCE.

PRESS COMMENTS ON GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 20.

The "Pioneer" commenting on the resolution on Indians and the Defence Force says that the voluntary defence force scheme may not be an ideal one from every point of view, but that is no excuse for harping continually on its deficiencies. What is wanted on every hand is a loyal effort to make India perform the full extent of its duty in this crisis of the Empire's history.

The "Leader" calls the resolution a veritable scolding which it says can produce the desired effect only on children and cowards and likens the appeal to the people to offer of sweets to a rebuked urchin. It says the conditions of service are adverse to success and they, and not India, must be held to blame if there is failure.

GANJAM DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN URIYA AND TELEGU DELEGATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 19.

On Wednesday the members of the Subject Committee of the Ganjam District Conference at Berhampore met in the Town hall to discuss the outstanding resolutions. The Uriya delegates, who numbered about fifteen, proposed that the resolution recognising the principle of distribution of Provinces, on linguistic basis be brought forward in the Conference and suggested that the Uriya speaking tracts be amalgamated with the Province of Behar and Orissa and that the Telegu speaking tracts be added to the neighbouring Telugu districts. The proposal was outvoted by the Telugus whereupon the Uriyas withdrew from the hall in a body. On Thursday morning the Uriyas did not attend the conference and sent in resignations of their delegateship. The Rajahs of Dharakota and Mandasa were also delegates to the Conference. Every effort was made to reconcile the two parties but so far compromise is not in sight.

REVIEW OF A LABOUR CORPS.

CEREMONY AT SITAPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 19.

An interesting ceremony took place at Sitapur recently when the twenty third Labour Corps was reviewed on behalf of the Local Government by Deputy Commissioner Mr. J. E. Goudge I.C.S. This corps is the first raised by the United Provinces. Colonel Savage, Commandant, presented the officers of the corps to the Deputy Commissioner, a round of inspection followed and then the Deputy Commissioner in a short speech congratulated Colonel Savage on what he and his assistants had achieved in so short a time and with means so limited and concluded by wishing Colonel Savage and his men all luck and career of beneficent usefulness in France.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The St. John Ambulance Association in London are issuing a small Badge for war work, and a limited supply has now reached the Indian Council. A charge is made to cover expenses, and the conditions of issue are obtainable on application to the Acting General Secretary, Headquarters, St. John Ambulance Association, Simla. The main condition is that applicants must be certified to as engaged zealously and assiduously in India in Voluntary work for the sick and wounded, and, secondly, that they must be members of the St. John Ambulance Association, efficient members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade or actively engaged in work under the auspices of the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John and British Red Cross Society. The Badge follows the design of the crest of the Order of St. John and can be worn as a brooch by a lady or on the lapel by a gentleman.

The Annual General Meeting of the Indian Council. St. John Ambulance Association, will be held at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday the 27th June 1917, at 6 p.m. Members of the Association who wish to attend are invited to intimate their wish to the General Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association Headquarters, Simla, before May 28th, after which date the accommodation remaining will be disposed of to the general public.

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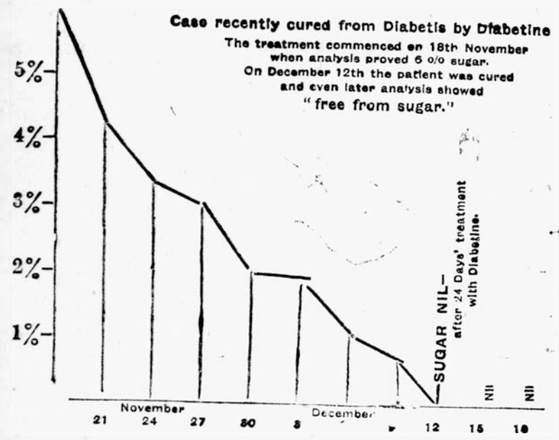
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[S. K. N]

INDIA IN EMPIRE WAR COUNCIL.

POLITICAL RECONSTRUCTION

A SYMBOL AND ITS FUTURE MEANING.

Mr. A. Yusuf Ali contributes to the "Manchester Guardian", the following article regarding Indian representation in the Empire Council.

India must not be looked upon merely as an undeveloped estate for the production of raw material, to be exploited for the benefit of the rest of the Empire. Her long history and traditions go back to an earlier period than those of any other portion of the Empire. And there is fighting material, manual skill, intellectual capacity, and administrative ability in the country, which should form an enormous Imperial asset if wisely led and directed to fruitful channels. The old internal feuds and divisions are not yet dead, but there is every sign of their gradual disappearance and the emergence of new social forces on modern lines.

It is hoped that her participation in the War Cabinet is a symbol to the Empire at large of her partnership in the Imperial fabric. The voting member of the War Cabinet will be Mr. Austen Chamberlain himself as Secretary of State for India; but his invitation to three delegates from India to advise him forms an instalment of reform which India will welcome—as an instalment. Presumably the advisers will have free access to the data on which the Imperial War Council will deliberate. Their opinions should remain on record.

INDIAN MAN-POWER.

Presumably the most urgent question before the Imperial War Cabinet will be what new forces—material, financial, and moral—could be thrown into the war, so as to bring it to a speedy and satisfactory termination. This will inevitably bring up the question of man-power, and each unit of the Empire must examine its resources and see what further contributions are possible to the common aim. India's man-power has not been utilised to its fullest extent. But this is not the fault of India. The recently published decision to raise a Home Defence Force in India will relieve the Territorial and other troops at present detained in the country, and to that extent increase the man-power available for the war. The principle is capable of great extension, and a *direct* increase in the man-power available from India for the war is possible, provided the people of India are trusted, they are made eligible for the King's commissions, and a special Indian Volunteer force for war service is raised on conditions which will bear comparison with the terms offered to fighting units in Great Britain and the Dominions. The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has shown that nearly half the new recruits for the Indian army have been obtained from the Punjab, in spite of its loss of nearly 2,000,000 of people from the plague epidemic during the last twenty years. With less out-of-date recruiting methods, and better prospects for the recruits and their families, great results can be expected from the country as a whole. This was exemplified in a small way by the excellent response made to the call for muleteers for the Mesopotamia campaign.

It is probable that the Imperial War Council will also consider the terms of the peace settlement as they affect the different units of the Empire. With regard to India, the question of Mesopotamia will have special prominence, and no settlement will be satisfactory that does not consider the opinions and sentiments of our 66½ million Mahomedan fellow-subjects in India. German East Africa has been conquered mainly with General Smuts' forces, but India has co-operated, and there is a large Indian population in East Africa, which may entitle India to a voice in the settlement of that part of Africa. The questions of future trade policy will also be at the basis of the peace settlement, and there is no doubt that India, with her vast sea-borne trade of over 300 millions per annum in normal years, should have a good deal to say in the settlement.

A SCHEME OF RECONSTRUCTION.

As regards the reconstruction of the Empire from within, perhaps the forthcoming War Cabinet will not be able to devote much attention to it immediately, but no doubt views will be exchanged by the delegates on broad questions of principle, which will prepare the way for a further Convention or Assembly. In these circumstances it would be undesirable to pin our faith to cut-and-dried formulae. The evolution of any practical scheme will be very much helped by the spirit of give and take, but Indian opinion will not be satisfied unless the following principles are embodied in any scheme of reconstruction in which India comes in as a willing and helpful partner:—

1. She will demand a larger measure of political autonomy. Nineteen of the elected members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council have already stated their demands in a memorandum which they have submitted; the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League have agreed upon certain principles of reform, and the Indian Public Service Commission's Report raises other issues of an important character. What portion or portions of these proposals are practicable in view of the very complicated interests involved, will be a matter for discussion between India and Great Britain alone. But any decisions reached will materially affect the reconstruction of the Empire as a whole.

2. India's contribution to Imperial defence will be a most important subject for consideration and discussion. Any levy for Imperial purposes must be fixed, with regard to India, on the same principles on which modern taxation is built up.

3. As regards any plans of emigration within the Empire, India will not, in view of the bitterness of past controversies, raise the question of an open door for her sons in all parts of the Empire absolutely, but she will ask for the principle of reciprocity enunciated by Lord Hardinge when he was Viceroy, and will not allow the question of indentured labour to be reopened.

4. Last and most important of all, she will claim equality of treatment in status with the Dominions. Equality need not imply any lessening of the powers of the Dominions in regard to the regulation by each of its own household. But, as the storm of controversy that arose in India over the publication of a private letter of Mr. Lionel Curtis showed, India will not stand the idea of being a subject unit over which the Dominions are to share in the partnership of rule. The Dominions did not help in the creation of British India. They all arose in their present form long after British India was taken over by the Crown, and India was a material factor in the settlement of South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. The four great "Dominions" have outgrown the status of "Colonies." India is not content to be labelled a "Dependency," and sees no reason why she should not be called a "Dominion", to share, on equitable terms with the self-governing Dominions, in the shaping of the policy and constitution of the reconstructed British Empire. This will imply correlative duties and responsibilities, which India will fulfil according to her ability.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S SELF-DENIAL MOVEMENT.

The wives of President Wilson and Mr. Marshall (Vice-President), as well as those of the Cabinet Ministers, have agreed to reduce their scale of living to the simplest possible form so as to set an example to other women of the country for the conservation of the nation's time and resources, says Reuter's Washington correspondent. They have decided to dispense with all the usual formal entertaining and making of calls, and to reduce all other social activities to a minimum, so as to leave more time and money for the constructive work of war preparation and relief. They have further agreed to purchase inexpensive clothing and simple food, and do all they can to prevent waste. They have already made an informal appeal to all women in the country to join the movement, not only as individuals, but by organisation, for the prevention of possible suffering later. The President's daughter, Miss Margaret Wilson, is singing at concerts in aid of the American Red Cross.

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut L B Briercliffe, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Dickinson, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D W Dinwoodie, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut J E Ferguson, Dublins.
Second-Lieut W G Grant, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut F M Nicholson, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt W S Pirie, Scots Fusiliers.
Capt C S Pittis, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut L C B Sheppard, Somersets.
Second-Lieut R Smallwood, Cheshires.
Capt E A Twidale, Artillery.
Second-Lieut D A Waddell, Gordons.
Second-Lieut A S Wilson, Dublins.
Major T M Wroughton, Yeomanry.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut P J Furlong, Liverpools.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt F S Thomas, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut-Colonel J Tonge, Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut M W Cooksey, Engineers.
Capt A N Drysdale, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut S A T Taylor, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut G G Wellard, Rifle Brigade.

DIED.

Second-Lieut G S Spence, South Wales Borderers.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R S Alexander, Scottish Borderers.
Major O L Appleton, Medicals.
Second-Lieut R E Badenoch, Black Watch.
Lieut T A Baldock, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut L R McC Barry, Irish Regiment.
Lieut T C Bennett, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R S Brackenbury, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H Brand, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut L L Brereton, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut T Broomfield, Scottish Borderers.
Capt J Bruce, Royal Scots.
Capt J W Burton, Medicals.
Lieut W N Buyers, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut A E Bythams, Londons.
Lieut G W T Coles, Artillery.
Lieut K B Craigie, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut W Cronin-Wilson, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut A H Crossley, Herefords.
Major T Davidson, Artillery.
Lieut A S Darroch, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut R W Dodd, Artillery.
Lieut A G Donald, Artillery.
Major T Donnelly, Artillery.
Lieut F A Drake, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J R Duthie, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut C C Earl, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut G R Elder, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut J W Featherstone, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut S L Forwood, Artillery.
Lieut A J Gardiner, Gloucesters.
Capt E N Gibson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut H D Gratwick, Devons.
Lieut R N Guest, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A K Haggie, Yeomanry.
Capt F L Hall, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut J P Hancock, Londons.
Capt A F Harding, Londons.
Lieut J T Hare, Middlesex.
Lieut W G Harker, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut H R Hart, East Kents.
Second-Lieut Digenville, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut A Hickford, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C F Holland, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut A Howard, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut L W Howard, Northumberlands.
Capt A O Hytten, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut D G K Johnson, West Surreys.
Capt R T Jones, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J S Kay, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W Kay, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W Kerr, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J L Kershaw, Artillery.
Second-Lieut N T E King, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut A Lamond, Artillery.
Lieut F H Langstone, Artillery.
Capt A W Lewey, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J W Lyon, Royal Scots.
Capt W Macdonal, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut G S McKay, Gordons.
Second-Lieut N M Maclennan, Camerons.
Second-Lieut C B Marshall, Northumberlands.
Lieut G Megaw, Yeomanry.
Capt F W Miller, Middlesex.
Capt T T Muir, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut W R Ovens, Scottish Borderers.
Major A H Palmer, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A B Paterson, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J J Patrick, Middlesex.
Major H O Petgh, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut S Riddell, York and Lancasters.
Capt E J D Routh, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut F G C Rowe, York and Lancasters.
Lieut A R Scott, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut J H Seccombe, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut J Shedden, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut P J Shelley, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut J P Shelton, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut D F Smith, Monmouths.
Capt J S Smith, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt C K Smithett, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J F Strachan, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut F Suteliffe, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut F V Sykes, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut W H Thomas, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut C R Towers, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut C W Townsend, Yeomanry.
Capt F M Turner, Monmouths.
Capt R Valentine, Yeomanry.
Capt C W Vincent, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut L E Wakefield, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut A O Walters, Artillery.
Second-Lieut G B Warren, Artillery.
Capt J R Warren, Sussex.
Second-Lieut L W Webb, Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel J T Wigan, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut V S Wilkins, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut B H Willet, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H Williams, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut E L Wilson, Manchesters.
Major H D Wilson, Artillery.
Lieut W L Wood, Engineers.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut R A Blofield, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut A H Hills, Hampshires.
Capt C G Seely, Hampshires.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut H A Cox, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut A E Crisp, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut R D King, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut J P C Mitchell, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A B Morgan, Flying Corps.
Lieut H Pakeman, Hampshires.
Lieut S G Ratsey, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut W S Roberts, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut C V de B Rogers, Flying Corps.
Capt D Scollard, Irish Rifles.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW REPORTED PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.

Second-Lieut W C C Cox, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut A G Royal, Durhams.

LONDON, May 2.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut H D Allan, Argylls.
Second-Lieut J H Allender, Londons.
Second-Lieut W F Bennett, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut C C Boyle, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut J F Brown, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut R A Cruickshank, Monmouths.
Capt C Easton, East Yorks.
Lieut B T C Gilbert, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut H J Goodwin, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Jephson, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut B H Last, Middlesex.
Lieut A B Murray, Argylls.
Lieut A B Nichols, Essex.
Lieut H A O'Sullivan, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Oughtred, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut E Pilling, Horse Artillery.
Capt H Pride, Middlesex.
Capt H Sanderson, Field Artillery.
Major A T Saulez, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel J W Scott, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut A C Shakerley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R P Spiers, Argylls.
Capt B B Squire, Horse Artillery.
Capt A Taylor, royal Scots.
Second-Lieut R P Trevuthick, Field Artillery.
Capt A B Tyson, Argylls.
Second-Lieut C E Whitcher, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut J R White, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut A A Wilson, Argylls.
Second-Lieut C P Woollacott, Field Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major B W B Bell-Bathurst, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut H G Brunsdon, Royal Scots.
Lieut L M Coulson-Mayne, Durhams.
Capt A D Oliver, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut D A Rigby, Cameronians.
Major P Wiltshire, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C S Gray, Wiltshires.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut T W Aitken, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut R C Allan, Argylls.
Lieut R C B Anderson, Argylls.
Second-Lieut T Anderson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut W Archer, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut V H Armitage, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut G B Arnold, Essex.
Second-Lieut R Y Aveline, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut-Colonel W A J Barker, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut C A Batham, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R Beams, Londons.
Second-Lieut R H Beaver, Field Artillery.
Lieut A Bedford, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F Blest, Argylls.
Second-Lieut T H Bletsoe, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut V Blomfield, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut C E Brogden, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C D Brown, Leicesters.
Brigadier-General D E Cayley.
Capt G Chapman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R B Clarke, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A Crawley, Lincolns.
Capt H Croom-Johnson, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut R G Cullis, Border Regiment.
Major G W Daynes, Field Artillery.
Capt A G De Bunsen, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A M N De Lavison, Londons.
Colonel G C Dowell, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A J B Duffett, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Major J C Dundas, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A B Enright, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E T C Farr, Field Artillery.
Lieut H H M Fawsitt, Hampshires.
Lieut W Foster, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut D H D Freeman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C T A Freeman, East Lanes.
Second-Lieut T Frost, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut L S R B Furze-Morrish, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R A W Gamlen, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut J Gemmell, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut K Gillies, Durhams.
Capt A F Gimson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S C Goering, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut V Gordon, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut W M Gordon, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut J J Gracie, Scottish Borderers.
Capt E C Gray, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut P Greenough, Lanes Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W W Harrison, East Yorks.
Lieut S Harvey-Smith, Durhams.
Lieut F Harwood, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R C Hill, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut C W Hore, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G R Hughes, Hampshires.
Capt N W Ingleby, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut G F Jackson, Field Artillery.
Lieut H E Jackson, East Yorks.
Capt E B Johnson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut D W Jones, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G G Jones, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut P W G Kann, East Kents.
Capt R M Knowles, Norfolks.
Major R S Leach, Field Artillery.
Lieut H P Ledward, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut J F R Le Mesurier, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C Lover, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut P J Lyne, Munsters.
Second-Lieut W McAvoy, Hampshires.
Lieut-Colonel S R McClintock, Gordons.
Second-Lieut A A Macdonald, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut C H Mack, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J M H Maitland, Argylls.
Second-Lieut H J C Marshall, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H Y Maulkinson, Lincolns
Second-Lieut P Melhuish, Engineers.
Lieut F M Mulgrew, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Oliffe, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt H L H Owen, Dorsets.
Capt A E Owles, Durhams.
Second-Lieut B N Parker, Sherwoods.
Capt H C Partridge, Londons.
Capt A W Quinnell, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W J S Ranken, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J Rankin, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut E B Reid, Field Artillery.
Major D J R Richards, Garrison Artillery.
Capt D Roberts, Lincolns.
Lieut N L Robertson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J Robson, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J J Rogers, Dublins.
Major Hon B J Russell, Field Artillery.
Lieut W F Russell, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut C M Sanderson, Field Artillery.
Lieut L A Seeley, East Surreys.
Capt C K Scott-Moncrieff, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut A C Shepherd, Liverpools.
Lieut G W Shilcock, Field Artillery.
Capt W J Smith, Royal Artillery.
Capt J Snape, South Staffords.
Capt B H Spear-Morgan, Border Regiment.
Capt F E Spurling, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut R E Stavert, Londons.
Second-Lieut J H Stearn, Durhams.
Second-Lieut F Stevenson, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut H C G Stewart, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut H L Theak, Essex.
Lieut M Thomas, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut J M Tyler, Hampshires.
Major C D W Unsacke, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut G N Waite, East Yorks.
Capt W B Wamsley, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A F Watson, Royal Scots.
Lieut D R Williams, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut A W P Wouldham, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut F Yates, Hampshires.

WOUNDED MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Capt A Henderson, Argylls.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut J W Cowl, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut W A Earle, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut N W Green, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut C H Halse, Flying Corps.
Lieut G B Hicks, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut B V Hildyard, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut A K Johnston, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J B Lambie, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut G H Lofthouse, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut F A Matthews, Sussex.
Second-Lieut E F Peer, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut T F Smith, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W C Walgate, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut W Weeks, Lincolns.
Lieut A S Wilson, South Lancs.

WOUNDED PRISONER.

Lieut-Colonel L Gilbert, Sherwoods.

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Kidney weakness is the forerunner of two dangerous diseases—Rheumatism and Bright's Disease.

NYAL'S KIDNEY PILLS

Should be kept handy, ready for instant use.

A pill or two now and then insures perfect freedom from Kidney disorders.

What Women Need to Know

There is no need of so much misery and the worr associated with female weakness—
When in a weakened condition, anemic, with a sluggish circulation, blood impoverished and the nerves shattered, there is but one remedy to think of—

Nyal's Vegetable Prescription.

Don't be continually suffering and worrying year in and year out—strengthen and fortify the system—build up the delicate organs—prepare yourself to withstand the strain accompanying the irregularities peculiar to your sex.
Nyal's Vegetable Prescription will bridge over all difficulties—supply you with good, rich, red blood, nourish and invigorate the entire system and furnish health and strength in abundance.
To insure regularity to the functions peculiar to womanhood—to correct and cure any irregularities Nyal's Vegetable Prescription will accomplish the desired results.

Investigate this remedy thoroughly, see from results that it will do just as we say

Our personal recommendation goes with every sale.
The best prescription we know of

A very fine line of rubber goods, such as hot water bottles, fountain syringes, etc., now in stock.

Good Bye, Painful Corns!

When your feet are not right—paining you—corns continually on edge—makes you hate to put your feet down solid, it makes life just about unbearable—you're wrong all over, day in and day out.

One of the simplest yet most effective methods of removing corns is to apply

NYAL'S CORN REMOVER

that's all there is to it—just apply it and don't fuss with bandages.

It relieves all pain, banishes discomforts and removes the corn when you've forgotten you ever had one. There is absolutely no danger of infection—it is thoroughly antiseptic—forms a coating over the corn, softens and relieves the pain following pressure of shoe.

Whatever a good drug store ought to have—and many, things that other drug stores don't keep—you'll find here. Come to us first and you'll get what you want.

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The Shielding Shadow

BY RANDALL PARRISH

Novelized From the Motion Picture Play of the Same Name.

Released by the Pathe Exchange.

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CAST OF CHARACTERS.

RAVENGAR, a mysterious stranger with whom Bianca is infatuated.
LEONTINE, wife of Sebastian Navarre, who seeks to clear the name of Jerry Carson, her girlhood sweetheart.
BIANCA, Queen of the Underworld.
SEBASTIAN NAVARRE, who has become infatuated with Bianca and wants his wife to divorce him so that he can marry her.
ONE LAMP LOUIE, Sebastian's accomplice in a forgery which blackened the name of Jerry Carson.
BOB HAMILTON, a young aeronaut.
AVERY, Hamilton's assistant.
ROMANOFF, a crook, one of Bianca's followers.

SEVENTH EPISODE.

THE AWAKENING.

CHAPTER 1.

Suddenly Bianca turned on Romanoff and his companions and ordered them from the cellar. Nothing loath to escape the anger of their employer, they filed away. Bianca closed the door behind them and seated herself upon the couch at Ravengar's side.

"Why don't you like me?" she asked.

Ravengar rose to his feet, with the suspicion of a mocking smile on his face.

"Indeed, madame, in spite of my imprisonment here I have conceived the highest respect for my jailor," he answered.

Bianca turned furiously upon him.

"It isn't often that I have practically told a man that I am interested in him," she cried. "This is the second time that I have—I have admitted it to you."

Ravengar looked at her so searchingly that Bianca, even in her angry humiliation, felt baffled. It seemed to her superstitious heart that this man who seemed to possess mysterious powers was actually aware of the spirit writing which had laid down the conditions on which his love could be obtained.

She came toward him, looking at him with all the allurement that she could muster. She seemed, in fact, almost irresistible. For half a minute they looked into each other's eyes. Ravengar watched her gravely, with the same hint of irony in his gaze. Bianca could bear it no longer. She flung herself from the cellar and bolted the door on the outside. Then she went up to her boudoir and threw herself upon the lounge in an agony of humiliation.

Never before had she offered her love to a man in vain, and Ravengar's indifference made him seem the one man in the world whose love she must win.

Suddenly, as she raised her eyes, she saw in the far corner of the room the same mysterious vision as before. There were the two flaming eyes, the death-white hands; and, as she watched, she saw the hands trace, in phosphorescent letters upon the air, the message:

"If you would win Ravengar's love, obtain from Sebastian Navarre a confession of the forgery which blackens the name of a dead man."

She sprang to her feet and ran across the room. The writing faded out. The corner was empty.

She recoiled in terror. The same warning as before, and obviously a spirit warning! What did it mean? What could it mean but that powerful and mystic influences were at work to give her what her heart desired?

Extract a confession of crime from Sebastian Navarre! It was easily said, but how was it to be done? Once she had actually held the confession written by One-Lamp Louie, Navarre's accomplice; and Leontine had taken it from her hand and gone away with it, in spite of all the efforts of her retainers. That very afternoon the madly concocted scheme to kidnap Sebastian had been foiled by some mysterious intervention. How was it to be done?

But for Ravengar, Bianca would have washed her hands of the whole business. But the thought of him, and the promise of his love drove her on. She resolved to get the confession from Sebastian.

And she must work slowly and craftily, ensnaring him until he was completely in her power. She came to that decision swiftly. Instantly she was the cool-headed woman who had for so long ruled the underworld. She erased all the traces of anger from her features. Composedly she went back toward the lounge.

A ring! Woo Lee stood in the doorway. He indicated that a visitor stood in the hall.

"All right. I'll see him," said Bianca.

To her amazement, almost horror, Sebastian himself came into the room.

He looked at her for a moment. Then he bowed and came forward, his smile answering Bianca's own.

"I'm sorry that business matter didn't go through," he said. "I might have bought that so-called confession from you. Of course it was blackmail, but my wife was making trouble for me."

"Wives generally do make trouble," said Bianca, with the wit of her kind. "Won't you sit down, Senor Navarre?"

He took his seat beside her. "I don't know what happened to that wretched paper," he continued, "but my wife lost it or had it stolen. Anyway, that's all over now, and this time I haven't come on business."

"On what, then?" asked Bianca very alluringly.

"Pleasure," answered Sebastian. "To see you, Bianca, I—"

Bianca leaned toward him, smiling; Bianca's face was very near his own. He clasped her in his arms and their lips met.

The charms of Bianca had supplanted the desirability of Leontine in Sebastian's mind. The woman whom he had married under so strange a compact, that she was to be his wife in name, whom he had pursued so relentlessly, now faded out of the man's mind. To her relief, almost gratitude, Leontine found that Sebastian cared for her no longer.

And this meant happiness to her. Since the death of her lover of long ago, Jerry Carson, in the convict camp, she had felt incapable of loving. Sebastian's new indifference enabled her to face life with tranquillity again. She went into society, with Sebastian's equal indifference; and that was how she found herself with Mr. Bob Hamilton on the grounds of the Dirigible club one bright spring afternoon.

They motored out together, with Sebastian's approval. Mr. Hamilton was a young balloon enthusiast; he was to fly in the long-distance race the following week. The projected test had aroused great excitement, and the grounds were covered with visitors walking from shed to shed and examining the monsters that lay housed within them.

Bob turned to Leontine. "I am thinking of asking a very daring request, Mrs. Navarre," he said.

"Don't be afraid," replied Leontine, laughing.

"You know each balloon is to carry a pilot and passenger. The passenger who was to have accompanied me—my sister-in-law, backed out yesterday. How would you like to come, Mrs. Navarre?"

"I should love it," said Leontine enthusiastically.

"May we regard it as settled," persisted Bob.

"If my husband doesn't object," said Leontine. "Oh, no, I don't believe he will."

CHAPTER 2.

She knew he would not. She knew with intuition that Sebastian, weary of pursuing her, would like nothing so well as to see her lying dead at his feet.

"Why, there is Senor Navarre!" exclaimed Bob Hamilton suddenly turning. Following his look, Leontine perceived her husband, accompanying a flashily dressed woman of singular beauty—in fact, Bianca.

Sebastian had accepted Bianca's invitation to motor out to the grounds, in spite of the knowledge that his wife would be there. His infatuation for Bianca had grown steadily. Now, seeing himself observed, he left her and came rather sullenly.

"Sebastian, Mr. Hamilton wants me to be his passenger in the balloon flight next week," said Leontine. Shall I?"

"By all means, if you wish," answered Sebastian, mentally computing the chances of an accident.

"And Mr. Hamilton is coming home to dine with us tonight," added Leontine.

"Pleased to have you," muttered Sebastian in a surly manner.

Leontine hid her chagrin at his behavior under a smiling face. She looked about her while the two men engaged in conversation. Her eyes fell upon a sportily clothed man of middle age, who, leaning against a rope, was watching the grounds and the people with eyes that seemed to see everything and understand nothing.

Leontine started. She recognized the man. It was the little crook, Louis Lamb, or One-Lamp Louie, whom she had met first in New York, then in the West; then in the gambling house. He had snatched the precious confession which he had written out of her hand and torn it to pieces at her feet.

She drew back in terror. The old memories came rushing over her again. When she became aware that Bob Hamilton was speaking to her she answered him almost mechanically.

Another man had recognized One-Lamp Louie. This was Avery, Mr. Hamilton's assistant in the shed, a sinister-looking individual in fact, one of those typical hangers-on of all athletic and sports meetings. He stared at Louie in astonishment; then he flung the fag of his cigarette away and went up to him.

"Hello, One-Lamp!" he said easily. "Don't you remember your old pal Avery who did time with you three years ago?"

Louie gazed at him dully. "I never saw you in my life before," he answered.

And while Avery, completely taken aback, stared at him, Louie sauntered away through the thinning crowds in the direction of the roadhouse.

Since Louie had received the blow on the head from a falling beam in the cabaret fire, he had had no memories whatever of his past life. His one aim now was to guard the fortune which he had made in the mines from the attentions of strangers. Each one of those who recognized and accosted him he imagined to be a crook, eager to get a finger in his precious wallet.

Another man upon the grounds had recognized Louie. This was Romanoff, Bianca's chief accomplice. Romanoff knew all about Louie. He had attempted to break into his shack and steal his hoard at White's Village, where both men had staked out claims during the gold rush. Louie had foiled him and hurried East with his millions. Later Romanoff had seen him in Bianca's gaming house. He had resolved to get hold of his hoard in one way or another.

He followed the little man stealthily, wondering whether his opportunity had not arrived. Though he was unaware of Louie's mental lapse, he knew that there was something queer and solitary about him.

He followed Louie to the roadhouse and waited while Louie tossed down a glass of whisky. The little crook came out and glanced cautiously about him. Romanoff slipped into a doorway. He saw the other take out his wallet and begin to count a huge roll of bills.

Breathlessly Romanoff began to creep toward him. Suddenly Louie flung up his head. He was afraid; and as Romanoff slipped hastily back into the doorway Louie put the bills back in the wallet and made his way toward a secluded spot in the bushes near by.

Romanoff crept stealthily after him. He saw Louie leaning against a tree, counting out his bills. Romanoff drew a revolver from his pocket and sprang.

The butt descended on Louie's head. With a fearful cry Louie tumbled prostrate among the trees. Romanoff snatched the wallet from his hand and disappeared through the undergrowth.

A moment later the car containing Leontine and Bob Hamilton came from the grounds.

"What was that?" exclaimed Leontine, laying her hand on her companion's arm.

Bob stopped the car and sprang into the road. A faint moaning was heard among the bushes at one side. He reached the overhanging shrubs apart and came upon Louie, half-conscious, with a gaping wound in his head. Looking up, he saw that Leontine had followed him.

"Why, it's—it's Louis Lamb!" exclaimed Leontine, suddenly remembering the little man's name.

"He must have been slugged. We'd better take him to a hospital," suggested Bob.

"No!" cried Leontine. "Take him to my home."

"But, Mrs. Navarre—" protested Bob.

"I mean just that, Mr. Hamilton," said Leontine.

They lifted Louie into the car and supported him, while Leontine bandaged his head with a strip of her skirt. Her heart was beating furiously, for she hoped that somehow she would succeed in obtaining another confession from Louie. If he had written one, he must have had remorse. And she would hesitate at nothing to free the name of her dead lover, Jerry.

Sebastian, returning later in the afternoon, was vaguely conscious of a stir in the apartment. Entering Leontine's boudoir, he discovered his wife seated beside the couch on which lay the figure of a man.

"Nothing happened to Hamilton?" he asked, hurrying forward.

The look in his wife's eyes frightened him. He advanced to the side of the couch. To his horror he found himself looking again into the face of his companion of the forgery, the man whom he had last seen at White's Village, in western Canada.

As he stood staring at Louie in mingled terror and rage he saw that Louie's eyes were open. And there was a look of recognition in them.

CHAPTER 3.

Leontine had left the room. Sebastian and Louie looked at each other. Then Louie spoke.

"I know you, Sebastian Navarre," he said. "You paid me to forge the paper which Jerry Carson was supposed to have given you in return for that money you never lent him."

Sebastian quivered, as if he were about to spring at Louie's throat. His hands worked nervously. But externally he was calm. It was the suddenness of the challenge that had dismayed him. For on the occasion of their last meeting Louie had denied all knowledge of him.

He could not know that the stunning blow on the head had restored Louie's memory as it had been before he received the first blow from the falling beam at the fire in the cabaret.

Louis Lamb rose to his feet and staggered toward him, pushing out weakly with his hands.

"Lemme go!" he said, looking at Sebastian sourly. "Take your hands off me. You got no right to stop me."

He pushed past him and encountered Leontine in the doorway. She tried to stop him, but Louie evaded her and passed into the hall. Leontine and Sebastian, looking at each other, heard his lumbering footsteps pass along the floor, heard the door open and close. Louie was gone. And still they looked into each other's eyes.

"Did you hear what that fellow said?" Sebastian asked.

Leontine nodded quietly.

"What did he mean? Who is he? I don't remember seeing him before? He is lying, anyway."

Leontine said nothing, and her husband's eyes dropped before the searching look in hers. Slowly Sebastian recoiled before her. She passed through the doorway. Leontine sat in the room alone, her face in her hands, thinking deeply. She felt now only a cold and inflexible resolution to save Jerry's name, to establish his post-mortem innocence at any cost.

She heard a step. Sebastian was back, standing before her.

"Leontine," he said, "I guess we have made a mistake over our marriage. I was to blame. Will you agree to divorce me if I give you the opportunity?"

Leontine raised her head, and it was a long time before she answered him.

"You shall have your divorce," she said, "when you have confessed your crime and cleared Jerry Carson's name."

Sebastian stood glaring at her with mingled fear and fury on his face. As she returned his gaze fearlessly he swung on his heel and left the room.

* * * * *

"So you did recognize me this morning, eh?"

One-Lamp Louie looked at Avery, Bob Hamilton's assistant, in astonishment.

"I don't know what you mean," he answered. "I never saw you this morning."

"What do you mean, One-Lamp? Weren't you on these grounds this morning, and didn't I speak to you, and didn't you tell me that you'd never seen me before?"

"I dunno", said Louie weakly. "I been sick. Somebody slugged me and picked my pocket. I can't remember much. I want to talk to you on business, Avery."

Avery nodded sarcastically. He did not believe a word of what Louie was saying, but he was always open to a business discussion.

"Come in here," he said and led the way into the little partitioned place adjoining the shed, where he slept and watched the balloon.

"Now, what is it, One-Lamp?" he demanded, turning to Louie. "Out with it, and say it quick, because my sleep's valuable."

"I heard Mrs. Navarre saying that she was going up with your boss, Bob Hamilton."

"Maybe she is. Maybe she ain't. What business is it of yours?"

"Suppose Mr. Hamilton was taken sick. Wouldn't you go up with her then?"

"Maybe I would. Why?"

"And suppose there was an accident up aloft, what would happen?" persisted Louie. "Suppose a flare bomb was to be set off wrong and the balloon got burned—you'd have about half a minute to get away in your parachute, wouldn't you?"

"What of it?"

"You couldn't both get away in the parachute? She'd croak, wouldn't she? Croak up there in the burning balloon, and then down she'd come—phut—like a rocket."

"Say, what are you driving at?" demanded Avery, rising to his feet and looking fixedly at Louie.

Louie extracted a wallet from his pocket and peeled off five hundred dollar bills.

"That's what I mean", he answered, putting them in Avery's hand. "And as much more afterward."

Avery turned white. He stared at the money and at Louie, then he flung the bills down on the table. "Get out!" he snarled.

Louie was not at all perturbed. He extracted the wallet again and peeled off five hundred more. He laid them on the table with the first sum.

"And double that, too," he said, leering at Avery. "Say, Jim, you ain't changed, are you? You're just as ready for a good thing as you always was?"

"But—"

"Nobody could know. It's your job to send up a flare bomb. Suppose there was an accident. She couldn't prove nothing, and if she could, she wouldn't be there to do it."

And with a final gesture of triumph he extracted the wallet and peeled off five hundred more—the total sum being, in fact, just what he had all along meant to offer. He knew that Sebastian would recoup him well. He had not been so unconscious that he had not learned a good deal while he lay on the lounge in Leontine's room.

"Fifteen hundred, and the same afterward," he said. "Now, am I talking sense, Avery?"

"I guess so," muttered the pilot, picking up the bills. "Sit down, One-Lamp. Tell me what the meaning of the game is and just what you want me to do."

CHAPTER 4.

At midnight Sebastian's telephone rang. Sebastian, who was brooding in his library, took down the receiver irritably. "Well?" he demanded.

"This is your friend, One-Lamp Louie," answered the voice.

"You—you—" sputtered Sebastian.

"Keep calm, old pal. I said 'your friend.' I guess she's got it on us all right, and she'll put it across unless we do something. Ever hear of her friend Bob Hamilton?"

"Confound you, what do you want?"

"Have your friend Bob to lunch before you start for the ground. If he gets taken sick at your house everything will come out all right. Hey! Cut out the questions. I'll attend to the rest of the business. Good-by."

Sebastian hung up the receiver with a curse. He was getting into deeper water. He saw ruin inevitable. He did not trust Louie, whom he had been mad enough to employ in days gone by. And he knew that Leontine was implacably set against him.

Suddenly, with an impulse, he strode to the door that led into his wife's apartment. He turned the knob fiercely. The door was locked. He beat his knuckles against it. There came no answer.

* * * * *

Bob Hamilton was in high spirits at the luncheon, and Sebastian showed all the graciousness of which he was capable. Their visitor would never have guessed that there was any lack of domestic harmony in the Navarre home.

"It's very good for you to trust Madame Navarre with me," said Bob laughingly to Sebastian.

"Not at all," said Sebastian suavely. "Have a highball, Hamilton?"

"Not before going up," answered the balloonist. "Have to keep my head steady, you know, especially with the care of Madame Navarre."

"I tell you what, then," said Sebastian. "A friend sent me a new cordial from the Argentine. It's stronger than light wine, but it's got an aroma—something special. It has the taste of the Mita wood in it. Made from the wild fruit. Just a glassful to steady you."

"Well, I don't mind," said Bob, looking at his watch. "I've got to start in a few minutes, though."

"I've ordered the auto," said Sebastian. "I'm coming along as far as the grounds."

He poured out two liquor glasses of the cordial. Bob raised his toward Leontine. "To a successful flight, madame," he said smiling. And there was something so boyish in his look that Leontine's heart went out to him.

"Queer taste to that stuff," said Bob. "Pretty strong, though."

"It is strong", said Sebastian smiling. "My friend must have been joking when he told me it was like light wine. Well, I think I hear the auto at the door."

He went out. Leontine and Bob were together. The girl looked in astonishment at Bob's flushed face.

"I guess we'd better be—startling," said Bob, with something of an effort. He was watching her in perplexity. "Come along", he said offering her his arm. Only he offered it to space, beside her. He put his hand to his head.

"I guesh that cordial—pretty shrong shtuff," said Bob.

"Mr. Hamilton! What is the matter?" asked Leontine, as he swayed and clutched at the table.

Sebastian appeared in the doorway, cool and suave as before. "We're ready," he said. "Ready, Leontine? Mr. Hamilton? Why—aren't you feeling well?"

"I'm all right," muttered Bob thickly. "Pretty—shtrong shtuff—"

He tumbled forward on the floor. A pallor had succeeded the flush upon his face. Leontine ran toward him with a cry.

"Sebastian, he's ill!" she cried; and as her eyes met her husband's a sudden suspicion lit in them. "Help him to the lounge!" she commanded.

"I can—shtep easy!" muttered Bob; and suddenly became quiet. His eyes closed and he breathed heavily. Sebastian and Leontine carried him to the lounge and laid him down.

"Telephone the doctor! Quick!" insisted Leontine.

Sebastian ran to the telephone in the hall. Leontine kneeled beside Bob Hamilton, who opened his eyes and looked at her in a dazed way.

"Oh, what is the matter?" she cried.

"Wine—drugged," said Bob thickly. "Not old Sebastian's fault. Butler, briber, perhaps. Rivals hate my balloon".

"Never mind the balloon, Mr. Hamilton," cried Leontine, half crying.

Bob struggled up on the lounge. Outside Leontine could hear Sebastian telephoning. And she knew instinctively that he had drugged the cordial. But why? it was not jealousy of Bob. He could not be jealous, when he had asked her to divorce him.

"Listen," muttered Bob, sitting up. "If I can't go—you must go with my man Avery. Promise me, Madame Navarre."

"Oh, I can't go up—I'm not thinking of that at all," said Leontine.

"You must. You must start at once. Promise me," persisted Bob.

"I promise, then," said Leontine.

"I'm all right now," said Bob, trying to rise as Sebastian came in. "I'm going—take you."

"Nonsense," said Sebastian, hurrying forward. "We must take care of you until you are better, Mr. Hamilton."

Bob leaned against the lounge and shook his head. "No. Got to go up in the balloon," he said.

"And kill my wife," retorted Sebastian. "That is out of the question."

Bob looked appealingly at Leontine. "Must start," he muttered. "Time going. Got to win this race. You go up with Avery. Promise."

"Yes, I will," said Leontine, suddenly resolved that her husband's machination should not lose Bob the race. "I'll go, and we'll win."

"Good," whispered Bob happily.

"You mean to go up in that balloon, Leontine?" demanded her husband.

"Yes," she answered, looking at him meaningly. Sebastian shrugged his shoulders and turned nervously away. At that moment the doctor entered. He was a Spaniard, a crony of Sebastian's, and Leontine knew that she would get no help from him. He made a swift examination of the patient.

"What is it?" Sebastian asked.

"I should say," said the doctor suavely, "that this gentleman has been dining not wisely, but too well."

"Nonsense!" exclaimed Leontine angrily. "Mr. Hamilton has been drugged."

The doctor looked at her quizzically. "Of that, madame, you are the only possible judge", he answered.

And suddenly Leontine realized her situation. He could only have been drugged in her home. To insist on this would be to incriminate her husband publicly. She thought she saw a look of understanding pass between Sebastian and the physician.

"Am going to—to take up balloon", muttered Bob.

"No", said Leontine decisively. "I am going to drive you home, Mr. Hamilton, and then I shall go up with Mr. Avery."

CHAPTER 5.

She looked at Sebastian defiantly. He opened his mouth as if to speak; then turned away and shrugged his shoulders again. Sebastian did not quite know what was afoot; but in the light of One-Lamp's telephone call he judged it best to let events take their course.

With some show of feeling he assisted Bob into the auto and watched it roll away.

Leontine had a curious sense of personal recognition when she met Avery at the grounds. The mechanic, who already had been notified of his employer's illness, met Leontine's look with a sense of understanding that was grateful to the girl. He seemed a gentleman. She was resolved that Bob should win the race; and whatever the intrigue to which her husband had been a party, she was determined to bring it to naught.

Avery led her to the balloon, which strained uneasily at its ropes that held the captive monster to the earth. He assisted her up the ladder into the car and began adjusting the mechanism.

They were a little late, for the other balloons were ready to begin the flight. A long line of the giant spheres filled the grounds, and an immense crowd pressed, and jostled about them.

Suddenly Leontine saw a sight which sent a shiver through her. Not far away among the crowd, were her husband and the woman Bianca. They were chatting together with an air of intimate understanding. So this was the reason why Sebastian had offered her a divorce!

She looked with repulsion upon the woman, her eyes piercing through the beauty of form and face to the shriveled soul within. She felt the intensity of her humiliation.

Then she felt that Avery was looking at her. She turned her head and saw his eyes fixed on her own in grave compassion. She let her eyes fall. The sense of the man's sympathy now added to her humiliation. He had seemed to read all that was passing in her mind. But how? And where had she met him before? Again she was conscious of that intimate understanding between them. And into her mind came, as always at such times, the recollection of the mysterious stranger Ravengar.

Then Leontine perceived another thing which added to her disquietude. Approaching her car was the little crook Louie, the man whom she had carried to her home after the attack on him. He was coming straight toward her, and as Avery descended to test the ropes he saw Louie approach him and begin to speak to him.

And her mind went drifting off, as was its wont, to the memories of Jerry in faraway Argentina, and she did not see the look of astonishment upon One-Lamp's face as he accosted Avery.

The mechanician, smiling grimly, climbed back into the car. At that moment Sebastian approached. He had decided to make his presence known to Leontine.

"Leontine—" he began.

The girl saw remorse upon his face. Her husband seemed torn by some internal struggle. "Leontine," he began again, "if you decide not to go—"

Then Leontine saw Bianca, beautiful, alluring, smiling at Sebastian from where she stood among the crowd. The look of remorse disappeared from Sebastian's face.

He bent toward her and kissed her. "I hope you ll have a pleasant trip," he said.

"Stand clear!" shouted the pilot.

Men were releasing all the ropes of the balloons simultaneously. The great gas spheres strained upward.

At that moment a man, hatless, coatless, and disheveled, came running out of the shed in which Hamilton's balloon had been housed. He rushed up to One Lamp Louie and gibbered excitedly, pointing to where the balloon was already shooting upward into the sky, Louie stared at him in consternation.

"Avery?" he yelled, above the din of the applauding multitude. "Who—who—who's the man, your double, in the car?"

Avery shaking with excitement, answered in Louie's ear:

"I don't know. I never saw him before. He came into my room an hour ago, knocked me down, gagged me, and tied me to the bedpost. I've only just worked free."

Louie gripped him by the arm fiercely.

"You've busted everything!" he screamed. "You've cooked my goose and yours too. Gimme back that money!"

"Well, I guess not," answered Avery with a grin. "It's all right, partner."

"What d'yer mean?"

"The flare bomb's hidden in the basket of the car, and it's set to go off at half-past eight o'clock this evening. Ain't that what you wanted, One Lamp?"

Leontine felt no fear as the earth seemed to slip away beneath her. She leaned dreamily over the edge of the basket and watched the crowds grow smaller, until the black sea of heads beneath was only a blur.

She saw the country, brilliant in the late afternoon sun, spread out underneath. Far away was the haze of the distant city. The roads ran like ribbons of white through the dark green of the forests, and over the yellow fields. Above, the clouds drifted like wisps of wool.

The other balloons, which had taken flight simultaneously, were speeding onward, luminous bubbles against the sunlight. They were heading south-eastward, in the direction of the coast.

She fell to watching her silent companion, who busied himself with his anemometer and hygrometer. Now and then he would toss out a tiny sack of ballast, when the balloon would shoot upward to a more favorable wind. He was thoroughly capable, Leontine could see, and she felt no fear. Already, under his guidance, Avery's balloon had taken the lead, and the rest tapered off in a straggling line, the last disappearing in the mists of the horizon.

He looked at Leontine sometimes, but he never spoke, and she was quite content to sit there in silence. It was so peaceable up there, already among the clouds, which sometimes trailed beneath them and shut off the glimpses of the land below. She could gather her distracted thoughts together more clearly here. Gradually she began to smooth out the creases in her mind. She thought of Sebastian's offer. If once she could extract the confession from him, not to bring him to justice, but to clear Jerry's name, she would be glad to leave him. She would go back to the Argentine and live where Jerry and she had once lived, and dwell on the memories of those times of for ever.

CHAPTER 6.

Slowly the sun dipped into the west. The fleet of balloons had vanished in the distance. They were high above the clouds now, floating in a transparent medium of palest blue. The gorgeous dying orb dipped on the horizon.

It disappeared in a veil of reddening clouds. These faded. The stars appeared. The moon shone, hard and brilliant, overhead. Night fell.

Leontine was aware that her companion was looking at her.

"Are you happier?" he asked gently.

Two tears stole down Leontine's cheeks. She could not answer him. Again the thought of the mysterious Ravengar came to her.

Who was this Ravengar? And who was this Avery?

(Continued on next page.)

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The Shielding Shadow

BY RANDALL PARRISH

(Continued from previous page.)

Suddenly Leontine saw a look of horror in her companion's eyes. He was looking at the bottom of the car. Leontine perceived a small wisp of smoke coiling up among the basket-work.

Instantly the man had leaped forward to where a small fire extinguisher hung. He snatched it up, inverted it, and directed a steady stream from the nozzle upon the blaze. Leontine heard a sputtering sound. The smoke disappeared, to reappear in half a dozen other places. The whole bottom of the car was smoldering, and the fluid from the fire extinguisher seemed to have no effect upon it, unless to intensify the conflagration.

A little spurt of fire was seen. It seemed to leap into existence. It ran along the bottom of the basket. The fire extinguisher was empty.

The man in the car cast a frenzied look upward at the great balloon, its silken coat filled with inflammable hydrogen gas. Already the gas was expanding under the influence of the heat, and the balloon was shooting upward with prodigious rapidity.

"There's going to be an explosion in 15 seconds," said Leontine's companion, dragging the parachute from its rest. He thrust the handle into her hands. "This will carry you down safely," he said. "Don't let go. Understand me? Don't let go. Now, jump." And he drew her toward the edge of the car.

The basket was ablaze from end to end Yet Leontine hesitated. It was fearful, standing there in the midst of the circling flames and looking down into those fleecy clouds beneath.

"Jump!" cried the man, and forced her over the car's edge.

Leontine fell into space. As she did so the other pulled the cord that opened the valve. The great balloon shot downward, passing her. Then she fell swiftly, and the parachute passed the balloon in turn. The dizzy rush downward turned Leontine faint. With all the intensity of which she was capable, she clung to the parachute handle. Then the swift descent ceased as the wind opened the parachute. She was falling earthward softly, as a feather might fall. Above her head was the black outline of the burning balloon. And standing in the midst of the flames Leontine saw her companion.

The fleece of clouds beneath her opened. Far below Leontine saw the broad bosom of the sea. She was descending toward it, underneath the parachute the patent flats designed for just such an emergency.

The parachute plunged down. The sea rushed up to meet it. Leontine felt the dazing shock of the icy water. She felt the surface close above her head. Then the parachute bobbed up like a cork, and, faint and dizzy, the girl found herself afloat on the waves, the parachute and cork supports holding her buoyantly.

Above her head she saw the fiery mass that hurtled downward.

As she watched, horror-stricken, she saw a column of flame shoot upward. For one moment the lurid light played about the balloon, gilding it against the sky. Silhouetted beneath the sphere she saw the figure of the pilot, standing bareheaded, a tiny outline that disappeared as, with a terrific explosion, the balloon burst and vanished.

Then something came falling from above. It was the long rope that hung from the bottom of the balloon. Leontine's companion was clinging to it. He had jumped for it at the moment when the explosion occurred. Now, from a height of 200 feet, he fell, plunging into the waves.

Leontine cried out in horror as he fell into the water, not a dozen paces from where she floated. She sprang to her feet, while the parachute tipped dangerously, and straddled the floats, peering downward with agonized gaze into the water.

The waves cast up their booty. She saw the upturned face of the man staring at her through the green, lapping crests of the ocean. She dragged him, with an almost superhuman effort, upon the float beside her.

The mustache which had hidden the upper lip had come loose from the flesh. It was a disguise. As Leontine stared into the pilot's face he opened his eyes and smiled at her.

And Leontine found herself staring into the eyes of her mysterious preserver, Ravengar.

(To be continued.)

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Abdul Aziz & Brothers, Vadgadi, Bombay.
Hakimjee Mahomadbhoy, 321, inside Crawford Market.
Akberalli Ebrahimjee, Parsi Bazar.
F. Peter & Co., Colaba Causeway.
Hassonalli Essabhoy, 177, Chira Bazar.
Yazdani & Co., Sitaram Building, Crawford Market.
Ardeshir Rustomji Irani, Proprietor Byculla, Restaurant, Byculla.
Goolamhussen Abdulhussen Viarawalla, Adamjee Peerbhoy Market.
Guffoor Saheb Samsoodin Bangriwala, Bazar Road, Bandra.

PYRKE'S PROVISION STORE, Esplanade Road.
Eduljee Pestonjee & Sons, Girgam Rd. Branch Sandhurst Road, op. Round temple.
Abdul Hoosein Nazarali, Shop No. 7, Bhajipala Lane, Craford Market.
Merwan Brothers, Dadar Road, Dadar.
Khoja Vali Habib Kasam, Nul Bazar.
G. V. Allana, Matarpakhdi Road, Mazgaon.
Suleman Ebrahim & Co,, Nul Bazar.
Abdulhussen Ebrahimjee, Nul Bazar.
Popular Pharmacy, Lamington Road.
Abdul Karim Dossajee Bhendi Bazar.
The International Stores, 325 Hornby Road.
Bombay Perfumary Mart, 47, Hornby Road.
C. Ratilal & Co., 174, Bhuleshwar, opp. Panjrapole.

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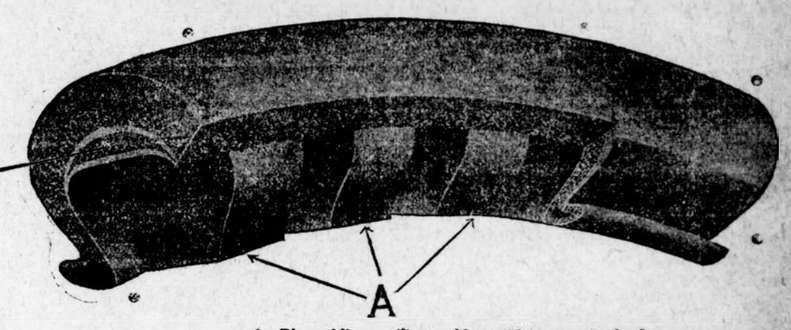

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